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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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REVOLUTIONARY FLASHES

LIGHTING UP OBSCURE PASSAGES ALONG THE WAY.

Ramifications of Mexican "Rebellion"—Lesson in Political Economy to "American Medicine"—The Reciprocity of Capitalists and Workers in Figures.

With what justice can the family of the young Prince Albert Radzivil object to the Prince's marriage with the American heiress Dorothy Deacon? True, the methods pursued by the accumulator of the Deacon treasury were the regulation bourgeois methods, and these, no doubt, will not stand the test of ethics. But what about the Radzivils? Was not the real founder of that house a gentleman who betrayed his country first to the invading Swedes, and then to the invading Russians and Prussians finally landing on his feet when Poland was partitioned? If the source of earthly havings "smells" not, then the Radzivils have nothing to twit the Deacons with.

Consternation reigns in Queenstown because of rumors that the Cunard Steamship Company will soon abandon that port in favor of Fishguard. Powerful though the British Crown and Parliament combined are, theirs is not the power to smite a town with the bankruptcy and general misery that is in the power of a single capitalist concern to smite any place with, as in this Cunard instance. President Hadley of Yale glories this very week in the thought that we have lost faith in some things, but that we have gained faith in others, and that the faith that we have gained are greater in importance and inspiration than the faith that we have lost. Is the faith we have gained in the benign use of its power by King Capital among the new faiths gained that are "greater in importance and inspiration" than the faith in the benign powers of Crowns which experience has wiped out?

President Diaz may succeed in capturing here and there the arms that the "rebels" against his Perpetual Majesty are importing into Mexico. Nevertheless, the circumstances, the most suspected place is Cananea, the region of the recent blood-smothered strike, is suggestive enough of the suspicion that the "rebellion" not only extends far and wide, but reaches deep. May be Mexican conditions are such that the Mexican proletariat may be called upon to serve as gunpowder for the bullets of bourgeois radicals.

Theodore Roosevelt, the political economy-fakir, denouncing "nature-fakirs," as he did at the dinner given at Sherry's, is a sight worth seeing, or reading in its description. Now that Barnum is dead the leading fakir of the masses is this identical genius who writes about Socialism with a Dogberry's knowledge of the subject, and on all other subjects with the assurance and profundity of a sophomore.

Obedient to the law of those "journalistic accidents" that John Ruskin calls attention to, and shows how to detect, the Boston "Globe" of the 12th of June publishes on one and the same page, and alongside of each other, a copyrighted and signed article by Wm. J. Bryan against Socialism, and four pictures of the present royal family of Great Britain illustrating "The Domesticity of King George." These pictures are a fitting illustration of the Bryan article. Bryan, who plumes himself on his Americanism, picks up the condition of the Peruvians under the Incas to prove that Socialism would grade downward, rather than upward, and by the choice of the Incas civilization he proves that, as far as Bryan is concerned, Lewis H. Morgan, the American ethnological genius who shows Peru to have been at the patriarchal-tribal stage, lived, worked and wrote in vain. The royal pictures glorifying royalty are a fit companion piece to the Bryan article. However unconsciously the Boston "Globe" acted, it acted wisely.

A department of political economy is much in need in our medical colleges. "American Medicine," a medical publication, postpones the periodical discussion

about the "overcrowding of the medical profession." Not that the paper holds that the profession is not overcrowded, but that it considers such overcrowding a good thing. Indeed, it considers "overcrowding" is socially desirable, as it increases the struggle for efficiency. A course on political economy and kindred subjects would acquaint "American Medicine" that the "overcrowding of the medical profession" is a consequence of the increased precariousness of a livelihood in "business" and in manual labor; consequently, that the rush of such elements into a scientific profession out of anxiety for bread, even without butter, is bound to lower efficiency except in quackery.

The long document issued by the Mexican organization that is opposed to the re-election of Diaz, or any other President, as the means to prevent "Tyranny," should not bear the title "Programa Politico de los Candidatos Anti-Reeleccionistas" (Political Program of the Anti-Re-electionist Candidates). A more fitting title, and more fully descriptive of the candidates would have been this:—"Pruebas de que Somos Ciegos Como Un Murciélago" (Proofs of Our Being Blind-as-a-Bat). These reformers see not the colossal socio-economic fact, held right under their eyes, by neighboring United States that, under Class-Rule, individual rulers may go and individual rulers may come, but Tyranny remains.

Reducing to dollars and cents the external Involucres of Miss Eleanor Butler Alexander, the bride of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and translating the dollars and cents into some of the necessities of life in the wage earners' household, the young lady wore on the occasion of her wedding "a gown made up of 5,334 workingmen's children shoes gathered in a trifle at the waist line; the bride's only ornament was a bunch of 50,000 workingwomen's stockings just below the neck opening, the sleeves of elbow length were of 10,000 workingmen's lunches."

Eloquent is the proof furnished by the statistics of coal mining casualties in the United States, compiled by the Geological Survey for the calendar year 1909—eloquent on the "reciprocity" of the relations of Capitalists and Workers, as godfathered by the pious John Mitchell. Last year, including the Cherry Mine disaster, in which 393 miners and rescuers were burned to death or suffocated, 2,895 mine workers were killed, while the non-fatal injuries were to 7,979. The wine and other toothsome things consumed at the Civic Federation banquets by Mr. Mitchell and the Mitchells attune the Mitchell morals to the theory that death and bruises to Brother Miner are the correct reciprocation, on the part of Brother Capital, for the riotous wealth it is presented with by its Brother Labor.

Prof. F. B. Dresslar of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa is astonished at discovering that 45 per cent. of the intelligent students of the University believe in some form of superstition or another. And yet Prof. Dresslar realizes that "belief in superstition is closely associated with narrow experience and unscientific observation." Does Prof. Dresslar know of anything more calculated to bound youth's horizon and promote illogical reasoning than our "seats of education" misnamed "Colleges," and not infrequently misnamed "Universities"?

"Tell it to your Socialist neighbor," says Bryan's "Commoner": "You can not control the trusts by the government when the government is controlled by the trusts."—Senator Robert L. Owen. Presumably Bryan's remedy is to smash the trust. But would Bryan mind riddling the riddle how the trusts are to be smashed by the government when they control the government so that it can not even control them?

Twenty-four hours after "The Call" appeared, containing its Editor's, Mr. Herman Simpson's, exposure of his fellow party-man, Mr. John Spargo, as a deliberate falsifier of an important letter of Marx's in the gentleman's recent book on the life of Marx, the New York "Sun" appeared with a letter from another Socialist party man, Mr. W. J. Ghent, who—answering a letter that had previously appeared in the "Sun" from one "F. D." attacking Socialism—recommended to "F. D." that he read "Mr. Spargo's recent life of Marx." By what devilish means did Mr. Simpson ascertain

THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION

A Berlin visitor to this office brought an account of the suffrage demonstration, held in Berlin by the Social-Democratic party before permission was granted to hold open air meetings, that no despatches reported, and no papers commented on.

As will be remembered, the issue being the extension of the suffrage for the Prussian Landtag, and a monster demonstration being announced in the Social Democratic and other papers as having been arranged to take place at Treptow Park, about five miles outside of Berlin, the Police was massed at the Park, but greatly to its surprise had hardly anything to do, no masses having congregated at the place. It also will be remembered that, while the Police was drawn away to Treptow Park a monster gathering took place in the very heart of Berlin at the Thiergarten. The more intimate details are the following.

In the center of the Thiergarten is a large place called the "Star" from the circumstance that into it run from many sides a large number of broad avenues. The spot is ideal for a large gathering, still more ideal for a sudden gathering, provided it is held by concerted action, under proper direction. On the memor-

able Sunday afternoon in question, a lone policeman was sleepily and perfunctorily walking that "beat" when his ears were suddenly startled by the approaching hum of a vast multitude, and by loud though as yet indistinct cheers, proceeding from the further end of one of the avenues; no sooner had he become aware of that, when a similar hum and similar cheers broke upon him from the distance of the opposite avenue; before he had time to take in that phenomenon similar hums and similar cheers broke out from all the other avenues that converged on the spot where he stood. The fellow did not have time to think. Almost immediately a dense mass poured into the "Star" from all sides. He could not budge. The mass surged around him. No speeches were made but from high to 100,000 throats the cheers went up for the extension of the suffrage. The few mounted Police left available in the city and hurriedly ordered to the spot, trampled over a few people on the outskirts of the throng, but were otherwise helpless. The demonstration had succeeded. What demonstration? One that cheered for manhood suffrage? Not that alone, important though that was. It was a demonstration without which

manhood suffrage could not be secured, or, if secured, would be the broken reed we find it to be here in our own country. It was a demonstration that brought home to the powers that be the existence of an organization impregnable to the spy, to the informer, to the traitor, or to the "Insolent"—all of these being infant diseases of young Movements. Only one Berlin paper, the "Tageblatt" had a reporter on the spot—the "Tageblatt" being the only paper, which, owing to its friendly attitude, was notified by the Social Democratic authorities of what was up, and it kept the secret honorably. Upon all others—from the Kaiser down, and through the ranks of the so-called nobility, and farther down to the bourgeois—the secret came like a thunderclap, the effect of which was so sobering that the permission for, that is, the "legalization" of open air meetings was given speedily after. Of course, no bourgeois paper cared to comment upon this, the leading feature, the only effective feature, of the Social Democratic demonstration. For obvious, but equally obvious reasons, this, the leading fact of the demonstration was not boasted of in the Social Democratic press.

capitalist system and the establishment of the Socialist industrial form of society. Before the vote on this resolution was taken, the chairman of the Committee, John D. Goerke, in a splendid short address explained the reasons for the "shortness" of the resolution. Goerke showed that the working class not only has nothing to expect from so-called reforms and immediate demands, but that, on the contrary, these "practical politics" have the tendency of confusing the minds of the workers still further and of stifling the revolutionary instinct within them. The applause which Goerke's remarks received, was general and enthusiastic. The City Executive Committee was empowered to fill vacancies on the ticket, should such occur, and to act as campaign committee. Fred Brown was instructed to have the necessary petition lists printed, and as soon as they are ready, the work of gathering the signatures (about 2,200) will be taken up energetically. It is now up to the comrades to roll up their sleeves and do some telling work. On Sunday, July 10, at 4 p. m., the first campaign meeting will be held on the Public Square, and we count on the presence of every comrade and sympathizer.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. TICKET

COUNTY CONVENTION PUTS UP FULL LIST OF NOMINEES.

National Organization Endorsed—Ring-Speeches Made—Campaign to Open Soon—Two Splendid Propaganda Meetings Just Held—Membership Increased.

Cleveland, June 20.—Yesterday Section Cleveland, Socialist Labor Party, held a well attended County Convention at Headquarters, Acme Hall, and nominated the following ticket:

For Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Herman Dersch, H. S. Hasfurther and Louis Koessel.

For State Senators of the 25th District—John D. Goerke, John Kircher and James Rugg.

For Representatives to the General Assembly of Ohio—Burt Rugg, Fred Brown, Chas. Frank, Rob. Zollmer, Geo. Blickensdorfer, Herman Stieg, Herman Aluhm, Andrew Gessner, John Fuerst and Chas. Nelson.

For Board of County Commissioners—Ed. Kantz, Rudolph Boehm and J. H. Foerster.

For County Sheriff—Richard Koeppel.

For County Auditor—P. C. Christiansen.

For Clerk of Court of Common Pleas—Wm. Christiansen.

For County Treasurer—Joseph Reiman.

For County Prosecuting Attorney—Louis Wettstein.

For County Recorder—Ed. Polster.

For County Surveyor—John Heidenreich.

For County Coroner—Leopold Haug.

For Judge of Insolvency and Juvenile Court—Harry Bratburd.

The Convention was called to order at 5 p. m. by Ed. Polster who acted as chairman. The following Committees were elected:

On Nominations—Fred Brown, James Rugg and Richard Koeppel.

On Platform and Resolutions—John D. Goerke, Chas. Frank and Louis Wettstein.

While the committees retired to do their work John Kircher entertained the audience by one of his forceful little speeches, and he received hearty applause.

The Committee reported on nominations as given above.

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Platform etc., the following resolution was unanimously and without discussion adopted, which showed the clearness of thought and unity of action on the part of the comrades:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County endorses the national party organization, its platform and the attitude as to economic organization of the working class. We reject all ideas advocated by political reformers, and advocate nothing short of the abolition of the

capitalist system and the establishment of the Socialist industrial form of society."

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Section Cleveland has held two good meetings lately. On May 25 we had Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, with us, who spoke at a well attended meeting of the Section on the actions taken by the late S. P. "Congress." On June 11th we had the pleasure of greeting "that fearless little woman-revolutionist," Olive M. Johnson, of California. In spite of the most unfavorable weather—rain all day without ever stopping—we had a fine meeting. Headquarters were "crowded" to the doors with quite a strong sprinkling of women and girls. A collection taken up netted \$0.42. For us, who have not heard a Socialist woman speaker for years, it was a rare treat. Comrade Johnson spoke over one and a half hours and then the audience, like Oliver Twist, seemed "to want more." We believe Comrade Johnson could hold an audience for a solid five hours without tiring them out, so interesting and entertaining does she speak. Boris Reinstein and Olive Johnson will be welcome in Cleveland any time.

In general, the meetings of Section Cleveland are now better attended than for a long time, and new members are coming in, too. It looks as if the time has come where the further upbuilding of the Section will be more than a matter of mere hope. If the comrades only do their duty, the membership of the Section can and will be doubled within a short time.

Press Committee.

IOWA SHOPS REDUCING.

Foundry and Railroad Lines Curtail Forces.

Burlington, Iowa, June 21.—The wave of prosperity has arrived at Burlington with a vengeance. The Murray Iron Foundry has reduced its working force

one-third, and the iron works of the same company has cut off one-half day each week from those remaining. This is important as this is the busy season of the year. Iowa railroad shops have reduced expenses by laying off employees and further curtailing by working a 9-hour day and a 5-day week, sixty-five firemen on this division of the I. R. R. have been laid off indefinitely, and, as a consequence, engineers of four years' standing are becoming firemen again, and firemen of passenger engines are sent to be firemen on switch engines.

The leather workers' strike is the same old story of defeat and back to work under any old conditions they could get, as individuals.

I was at the Trades and Labor Assembly Tuesday, June 18, as a visitor. The president of this Assembly is one of the leaders of the leather workers' strike. As a delegate he reported the result of this defeat. He said they must get active, as there is something wrong with their methods of warfare. He also said that the capitalist wins 9 times out of 10. I thought I was going to hear something worth while, but I was mistaken. He stopped right there.

As soon as the president sat down, I asked for the floor to give an experience as a member of the United Mine Workers. After devoting a few moments to that organization I went into the history of all the principal strikes for the last 10 years in the different industries and showed that it was the union scab who always saved the day for the boss and handed out defeat for the strikers. I showed that the union was controlled by the boss, first, because of the principles, and secondly, because of the policy of the craft union in entering into contracts.

I showed how false it was to ask the boss to recognize the union, because if he endorsed the organization he was going to control it, or he would not have anything to do with it.

I explained the commodity character of labor-power and the class-conflict which exploitation gave birth to. As we men are waging a class war we must have our own organization, the industrial union, whose war cry is, "An injury to one is an injury to all." I told them to cut out all craft union nonsense and organize upon the only lines that would bring better results: industrial union lines. They must adopt new methods, and those methods must have for their basis the demand that the present system of labor exploiting must go.

The delegates gave me respectful attention. I had with me some S. L. P. leaflets, which I distributed. When I write again I think it will be an application for charter No. 2 from Iowa.

G. H. Fryhoff.

USING JAPANESE SOCIALISTS TO CREATE SENSATION.

Victoria, B. C., June 23.—It was attempted to create a sensation in Tokio shortly before the Tamba Maru sailed by the arrest of the Socialist party leader, Kotoku Denjiro, and six associates on the charge of manufacturing infernal machines. All the state stories, which have been unavailingly used in other countries against Socialists were circulated there. The factory was said to be in an old temple in the hills in Shin Shui. Then some one said it was Japanese anarchists who had been plotting a number of assassinations by means of infernal machines. But the nature of the plots are kept secret by the police. The men arrested are all prominent in Japanese life, Kotoku being a former editor.

TICKLES WHILE EXPLOITING THEM

Scarborough, N. Y., June 26.—Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, entertained the employees of the bank, many of whom were accompanied by their wives, at his home, Beechwood, near this place, yesterday afternoon and evening. It was the third year for this summer outing to the employees.

Some 600 guests arrived in the afternoon on a special train from New York. A handball game was one of the sports permitted to the clerks in the afternoon, and at 6:30 o'clock refreshments were served. An hour later an open-air performance was given on the lawn by the George Ober company, which appeared in "The Rivals." The lawn was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

The visitors left for New York on a special train at 9:55 o'clock.

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SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

PEEPS BEHIND SCENES IN PRIZE FIGHT MANOEUVRES.

Threat to Withhold Panama-Pacific Exposition Has Effect on Gov. Gillett—S. P. "Tumbler" Does Hand-spring and "Flip-Flops" in Pure and Simple Labor Council.

San Francisco, June 20.—Let us not forget that for months a great volume of prayer has been rising all over this land that God would avert this crowning calamity and shame from poor, harried stricken San Francisco. So spoke the right Reverend E. R. Dille, from his pulpit at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. Meanwhile preparations are being made to "pull off" the "big fight" in Nevada. Thus it would seem that while prayer is efficacious in California, it is not so potent in Nevada.

We hasten to add for the information of the uninformed that the Deity made no visible manifestation such as hurling thunderbolts, etc. No Governor Gillett, having been informed that certain members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress had emphatically declared their intention of giving New Orleans the Panama Pacific Exposition in the event the Johnson-Jeffries fight was held in California, decided to enforce the law against prize fights. A fight of this description was to be held in San Francisco on June 19. The city administration, being hand in glove with the promoters, seemed adverse to enforce the law. The Governor called out the militia and held it in readiness. The city authorities, prodded by bayonets, prevented the fight. The Governor apparently was in earnest.

In the meeting of the Labor Council which followed the calling out of the militia, great indignation was expressed by the fakirs there assembled. One after another the fakirs there assembled got up and denounced the Governor for enforcing the law of the state against a brutal and debasing spectacle. They were taking orders or were the tools, wittingly or otherwise, of the Union Labor Party machine. The machine saw its share of the prize fight pie disappearing. One after another the old time fakirs arose on their hind legs and had their howl. Suddenly a new cry was heard—a leading S. P. fight, their pet orator, none other than Selig Schulberg. Yes, Selig is now in the A. F. of L., which not so long ago he denounced as everything that was hateful and loathsome. He is delegate of the Newspaper Solicitors' Union to the Labor Council. The dissolution of Selig is now complete. From the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., for which he fought in his younger and purer days, he stumbled into the "Logical Center" quagmire. Sinking, he fell in with the S. P. Here we soon find him in an unseemly flirtation with the "I'm-a-Bumfryer." His efforts in this direction having come to naught as reported in the columns of The People, he must needs drain the cup of degradation to the deepest dregs and topple into the ulcerous A. F. of L. Schulberg, in his talk before the Council, insulted Governor Altgeld by mentioning him in the same breath with Governor Gillett. He insulted the Labor Movement by comparing the situation during the A. R. U. strike to the prize fight situation in California to-day.

Another Socialist party torch sends its illumination into the dark and suffering world. Stitt Wilson, S. P. candidate for Governor, at a Ruskin Club picnic made this brilliant statement, "This country to-day is being throttled by one man, Theodore Roosevelt, who is the defender of capitalist tyranny." Further, he said, "We haven't secured democracy—the one sacred thing left in the modern world." Truly an illuminating insight into the Socialist philosophy.

Even in California the intellectual is beginning to have cramps. At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the University of California, the meagre salaries of the professors and their assistants was the topic of a lengthy discussion. Thus, for example, it was shown that "an instructor in economics" had been cleft in twain and two instructors had been employed at a salary of \$700 and \$500 respectively. As disrespectful Socialists, we venture to assert that even that was too much for the insipid gruel that is ladeled out in the name of "econ-

(Continued on page two.)

REASON WHY IN OKLA.

ONE SET WANTS CAPITAL MOVED; ANOTHER DOESN'T.

Not a Matter of Political Pride or of Any Other Such Sentimental Nonsense, but a Matter of Gathering in Shokels by Land Sharks.

Oklahoma City, June 19.—It may be of general interest to Daily People readers to know what economic forces are at work in the fight relative to the removal of the capital of the state of Oklahoma from Guthrie to Oklahoma City.

Within the past few years that element of the capitalist class, which has been termed the top-capitalist, has been seeking opportunities for investment in portions of Oklahoma. Following in its footsteps, of course, is the smaller fry. In Oklahoma City this latter element, which was the leading citizen because of the ownership of five-story buildings, have found themselves eclipsed by the erection of buildings of eight, ten and eleven stories, and the general merchandise store has been pushed aside by the modern department store.

As the modern capitalist, however, makes his entrance, he finds an element he must make terms with, namely, the land-owners. Mr. Capitalist seeks to overcome this by demanding land grants and money bonuses. While these are sometimes secured, the labor exploiters generally find that they must give up part of their surplus value to the land-owners.

Now, the state of Oklahoma, especially that half west of Oklahoma City, needs a large amount of capital, or in other words, railroads, factories with modern machinery. Hence the creation of a booster element. With the advent of the industrial and financial capitalists, the land-owners and speculators are in high gear. Why? Let me review an article which appeared in the "Daily Oklahoman" of June 11, 1910. This article was by Sidney L. Brock, president of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

Mr. Brock tells of having secured options on farm lands adjacent to one thousand acres purchased by Morris & Company, packing house owners. On the 1,000 acres Morris & Company are now having a packing house erected. After Mr. Brock had secured the option on 575 acres adjoining the Morris & Company property the options were turned over to the Oklahoma Industrial Company. This land was platted during the summer of 1908, and placed on sale about December 15, 1908. The original cost of these 575 acres was \$184,000. Up to June 11, 1910, more than \$650,000 worth of land has been sold. On the present basis this land will be sold for about one and one-quarter million of dollars. Only twenty-five cents on the dollar of the Oklahoma Industrial Company was asked for, Mr. Sidney L. Brock telling the stockholders at the first meeting that he was convinced that another assessment would never be made. When all expenses have been paid, including \$400,000 to packing plants (all this \$400,000 is not to be paid only to the Morris & Company concern) there will be left for dividends to stockholders nearly \$500 for every dollar they invested.

Mr. Brock then gives an instance of the investment of \$100,000 in a tract of farm land, and this land being sold in small lots for residence and business purposes, netted a return of one million dollars. The article by Mr. Brock then urges all business men to work and vote for Oklahoma City to be the state capital.

The bill for the state capital provides that the state shall purchase 2,000 acres of land, not to exceed in price \$600,000. A portion of this 2,000 acres is to be used for state capital buildings and grounds, and the surplus land is to be sold for residence and business purposes to the general public. The advocates of the bill maintained that the price received for the surplus land would be such as to leave a surplus of cash on hand to the state. Thus the taxpayers were to receive free, gratis and for nothing a state capital. The election was held on June 11, 1910. Among the questions voted on were:

Shall the state capital be permanently located, as provided in initiative petition?

Shall the state capital be located at: Oklahoma City? Guthrie? Shawnee?

On the evening of June 11, which was Saturday, Guthrie secured an injunction restraining the state officers from removing the state records from Guthrie. On Sunday, midnight, Governor Haskell declared Oklahoma City to be the legal capital of the state.

The question is now to be thrashed out in the courts, and of course, whichever side wins, one set of property-owners win and the other set loses, and for the working-people wage-slavery and exploitation continues as of yore. Chas. Rogers.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(Continued from page 1.)

omies" in the University of California. Further, it was shown that some instructors received as low as \$50 per month. While the facts excited a good deal of comment, no action was taken to rectify the evil. However, the regents voted to employ a "designer" to select the furniture for the new library and decided to pay him \$2,500.

Education is free. Let him who doubts list. The incidental fee of Stanford University has been doubled and is now \$30. In addition there are tuition fees, that of the law course being \$50 and that of the medical department being \$120. Add living expenses and the scoffing and sceptic Socialist is forced to swallow his slander about unequal opportunities. It is estimated that a trifling two or three thousand dollars will carry a student through college—if there is no one dependent on him for support. And yet it is said that quite a number of students will be forced to give up their partly completed courses owing to the new fees. The weaklings!

Race suicide is on the increase in California. Job Wood Jr., statistician in the office of the State Superintendent of Schools, makes this announcement from an analysis of the partial returns of the school census. He attributes this to the higher cost of living and to the ban raised against school children by flat-owners. Wood says that all the returns received show a marked decrease in children per family.

Meanwhile the Superintendent of Schools in San Francisco is going about lamenting the fact that "seventy-five per cent of the San Francisco school children do not get any further than the fifth grade, and that a bare twenty per cent graduate from grammar school. Only one per cent graduate from high school." The Superintendent throws all the blame on fond and foolish parents. The ignorance in the high places is appalling.

R.

STEEL TRUST FACTS REFUSED.

Acting Attorney-General Calls Publicity "Manifestly Incompatible."

Washington, June 26.—Lloyd W. Bowers, Acting Attorney-General, sent to the Speaker of the House, before that body's adjournment, an answer to a resolution of that body calling upon the Department of Justice for any information in its possession tending to show a combination between steel and other interests in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, or an effort to injure competition in the iron and steel industry, to increase working hours or reduce wages. Bowers says that it is considered that a report at this time, such as the resolution contemplates, would be "manifestly incompatible with the public interest," and should be withheld, in accordance with the terms of the resolution itself. The Acting Attorney-General further says:

"Several statements and communications have been made to this department at different times, and data of various kinds has been furnished to or procured by the department concerning the matters covered by the resolution. Such statements and communications, however, were essentially confidential, even when not so expressly declared; further investigation at any time would be greatly hampered by publication of the departmental data, and the matters to which the resolution of the House of Representatives relates are closely akin to important litigation already pending in the Supreme Court and now near decision."

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TAFT AND SOCIALISM

The Nature of the Force to Which the President Fears.

Richmond, Va., June 18.—The enclosed is a clipping of an article which I sent to the Richmond "Times Dispatch," and which that paper published.

G. N.

(Enclosure.)

Dear Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your next Sunday issue for the following comment on the late assertion of President Taft (appearing in your paper), to the effect that the Republican party is alone capable of successfully stemming or turning the rising tide of Socialism in this country?

First, it has always been extremely bewildering to the average Socialist that a man of any intellectual endowment whatever could so misinterpret the trend of the times, or could arrive at such erroneous conclusions regarding the nature and significance of the Socialist movement as does Mr. Taft and others of his school.

If you should remark to some one, "Two and two make four," and that some one should blandly and pityingly inform you in correction that "two and two make seven," you—if you should have such an experience—would quite naturally conclude that the good soul was, in big stick language, either a liar, a joker or a fool. At the very best, in your estimation, he would be either intentionally misleading, amusing, himself, or somewhat uninformed in the science of mathematics.

When the average Socialist—who, in the light of historical fact, views the steady development of co-operation in the affairs of men as being but the legitimate result of the laws of socio-industrial evolution and human progress—when this average Socialist hears any one talking about successfully heading off Socialism, i. e., the co-operative movement, he naturally views the speaker very much as you would look upon that some one who might tell you "two and two are seven."

To the average Socialist one might as well talk of arresting the action of mental and physical growth in a child—with happy results to follow the process—as to speak of turning the tide of Socialism without absolute harm to the progress of civilization; and, further, one might as well think it possible to stamp out all life on this planet as to do the same with the co-operative movement—with Socialism, which is but the public conscious expression of that growth and development which the natural laws of human evolution and progress decree to humanity when organized as a regular social body.

It has been the fashion of the world since first the human atoms of social chaos began—in obedience to the law of their being—their slow drift toward each other. It has ever since been the fashion to heartily and confidently damn and discredit every individual who dared to think outside the cut and dried thought channels of the time, or to proclaim a new fact not yet recorded in the annals of the tribe.

Such has, of course, been the time-honored treatment accorded the Socialists; and such, I presume, is what President Taft meant when he spoke of stemming the tide of Socialism in this country.

The utterly strange fact about such cock-sure confidence is that President Taft and all others of like feather are seemingly unable to realize that they are attempting to combat not ideas and theories of disgruntled individuals, but the natural results of the laws of socio-industrial evolution. They fail to see that it is not the Socialists who are responsible for the co-operative movement, but that the evolution and progress and development of industry and industrial factors has produced the Socialist, one who is simply directing public attention to the working out of industrial evolution, and endeavoring to prepare the people through organization and education, to intelligently meet the problems which such industrial evolution and development is rendering absolutely necessary. To stem the rising tide of Socialism literally means to attempt the destruction of progressive civilization. The hanging of a few or many Socialists will not do this. The destruction of political franchise will not do it; any attempt to benevolently feudalize the nation will be abortive, and all because humanity has progressed too far to make such courses effective. And I am very much afraid that the job Mr. Taft has picked out for himself and his Republican organization is a little beyond his and his party's strength. In fact, it is beyond the strength of any human power to stay the march of humanity along the path decreed by its very life law. Reactionaries may hinder and obstruct, may murder and destroy, may browbeat and buy, but since the dawn of the first

KILLED IN COAL MINES

TWO THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIVE, LAST YEAR.

Worst Year in History of Mining in the Country—Three Hundred and Fifty Beyond Previous Highest Death Record—Number of Injured Also Swelled.

Washington, June 20.—The statistics of coal mining casualties in the United States, compiled by the Geological Survey for the calendar year 1909, show an apparent falling off in fatalities during the year. But since the special bulletin on the subject, made public yesterday, states that no account is taken of the year's greatest disaster, that at Cherry, Ill., in November last, the facts are that 1909 was exceeded only by 1907 as one of heavy catastrophes.

The report explains that the toll of the Cherry Mine disaster is "not counted in with the year's figures" because it will not be reported by the Illinois officials until the close of the fiscal year in June.

The Government depends for its information in all but four States on the reports of the local officials, and although last year four more States—Georgia, Oregon, Texas, and Virginia—were added to the figures through reports received from the operators, the returns are still far from complete, a situation which will be relieved, the report points out, when the newly established Bureau of Mines is completely organized.

Last year, leaving out the Cherry Mine disaster, in which 393 miners and rescuers were burned to death or suffocated, there were 2,412 deaths from coal mine accidents, against 2,450 in 1908 and 3,125 in 1907, the most disastrous year in mining history in this country. This disaster brings the actual total of fatalities in 1909 up to 2,805.

In making comparison with previous years, however, the Government officials point out that in the four States not previously reporting, last year's fatalities numbered 34.

The list of injured in last year's mining operations makes a new record, the total of 7,979 reported being an increase of 1,200 over 1908, which in its turn exceeded 1907 in non-fatal injuries by 1,400. In 1907, there were only seventeen States' reporting, while in 1909 there were twenty-six.

The one improvement shown in the report is the decrease of accidents in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, where 1,034 men were injured in 1909, against 1,170 in 1908 and 1,369 in 1907. Accidents that were not fatal increased in the bituminous fields from 2,947 in 1907 to 5,602 in 1908 and 6,945 in 1909.

The chief causes of accidents, the report states, are not gas and dust explosions, as is popularly supposed, but falls of coal, due chiefly to insufficiently supported roofs, and premature explosions. Only 14 per cent. of the deaths and 5 per cent. of the injuries reported last year were due to explosions of dust or gas.

social order, man has been slowly and painfully working out his destiny according to the law of his life, and all the Tafts of all the ages of the world have been unable to stay the movement.

Verily, Mr. Taft has much to learn—or else some peculiar things to unlearn.

Geo. M. Norris.

Richmond, June 8, 1910.

WOMAN

—AND THE—

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THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD

GLEANINGS FROM THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Calls have been sent out for the twelfth annual convention of District No. 1, United Mine Workers. This is the district of hard coal mining. The convention will meet in Scranton, Pa., on July 18, beginning ten o'clock in the morning. It will be held in the Scranton court house.

Cloakmakers, members of the International Women's Garment Workers, numbering nearly 20,000, are out on strike for increases of ten and fifteen per cent. in wages. It is said that other increases, amounting to fifty per cent, are to be asked for. When the cloakmakers, along with all the other workers, put up a demand for Socialism, they'll get the full product of their labor.

The United Mine Workers report 95,000 men on strike throughout the country. These are distributed over the following districts: Central Pennsylvania, 3,000; Irwin District in Pennsylvania, 10,000; Ohio, 4,500; Illinois, 45,000; Southwest, which includes Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, 30,000; Colorado, 2,000. In Illinois settlements have been made with various operators, which affected 22,000 miners.

Trade jurisdiction and trade dispute is an ever present question with the pure and simpliers. The latest bickering over such matters has cropped out at Columbus, O. Efforts to settle the differences between the web or newspaper pressmen and the flat-bed or jobhouse pressmen were made at the convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Association, meeting in that city.

Strenuous efforts were made by the leaders to prevent a split over the Chicago controversy. The contesting delegates from Unions No. 3 and 7 of Chicago were seated.

Commercial telegraphers are going in for a "conservative" policy, hereafter. That means they are unable to go in for a radical policy, which in turn means that another craft organization is on the toboggan, feels itself helpless, but hasn't the courage to tell its membership so. The Chicago convention of these telegraphers just decided upon this conservatism. The Order will not insist on the closed shop.

Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission took charge of the "mediation" matters in the case of the Southeastern employees and employers. A controversy had arisen between the conductors and trainmen employed on all the Southeastern railroad lines, thirteen in number, operating east of the Mississippi and South of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and the general managers of the railroads over the question of wages and it threatened to end in a widespread strike.

Pittsburg steel workers, members of the Amalgamated Association, tried for a raise of wages of ten per cent. The independent steel manufacturers, whom they asked, refused to accede. Negotiations were carried on but availed naught. The independents said they would pay no more than the steel trust. The men finally came down to accepting the old scale for another year. Truly, under A. F. of L. leadership unionism proves to be a futile weapon for the workers. The steel workers' union is growing ever weaker under that form of organization.

Defeat upon defeat, snub upon snub, is the fate of the workmen led in A. F. of L. style, and the fact cannot be too often repeated. Every day brings new instances in proof. There was to be a provision put through the United States House of Representatives prohibiting the use of funds to prosecute unions under the Sherman anti-trust law. Any man with the least understanding of the labor question at once knew that no capitalist legislature would seriously consider such a proposition. And now Taft has added his power to suppress the measure. Thereupon President Carter, of the Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, sent a protest, in the name of 798 delegates of his union, to Taft. And the outcome is practically: "You can protest all you like, but the bill doesn't go!" And so the protest, having risen, falls back in the throats of the protesters. That's the gyration of pure and simple.

N. B. And the Socialist party says, "Stick to yer Union!"

The Western Federation of Miners meet in annual convention at Denver

on July 18. The referendum vote of the entire membership of the Western Federation of Miners in the matter of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor and that of the United Mine Workers of America will be ratified.

It is believed that the convention will approve of the plan to form a mining department of the A. F. of L., to be composed of the W. F. of M., the U. M. W. of A., the Amalgamated Steel Workers and other large unions connected with the mining industry.

Minneapolis will be the seat of the Typographical convention during the week of August 8-13.

Minneapolis union printers have preparations well in hand for the convention.

Charles Deacon, superintendent of the home for union printers at Colorado Springs, Colo., is to be on hand with a tuberculosis exhibit, which will be on display in a prominent place during the entire week of the gathering.

Apropos of the Spokane waiters' strike, the Spokane "Labor World," June 17, has the following:

The deplorable weakness of the present method of trades unions separately making contracts with employers, where there are more than one trade concerned in such employment was never more thoroughly demonstrated than in the present strike of the cooks, waiters and waitresses for one day's rest in seven. In a number of hotels and restaurants where the strike is on for this union principle there are union bakers, musicians and bartenders employed, and yet these remain at work and aid the employers' association to defeat their fellow workers. They do this from the fact that they have contracts and only by breaking them can they aid the workers on strike. Where the contract is absent the international union must give its sanction before a so-called "sympathetic" strike can take place, and this sanction is usually withheld unless the situation is most desperate. This condition nullifies the very principle of organized labor, "the injury of one is the concern of all," and turns it into one of mistaken self-protection. How can a trade best protect itself by refusing to strike with allied craftsmen when their failure to strike will be used against themselves whenever they should be so unfortunate as to have to strike? Such a theory is the height of folly, and allows the employer to stand off and laugh at the antics of the various bodies of organized labor in such crises. Unless there is the abolition of the contract system altogether and a close co-operation of all branches of labor the labor union will be of very little use in the future in the way of betterment of industrial conditions.

G. L. R.

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WAGES AND HIGH PRICES

WHY THE WORKINGMAN IS SUFFERING FROM THE PINCH—WHERE HE MUST START IN TO BETTER CONDITIONS.

As in religion man is governed by the products of his own brain, so in capitalistic production, he is governed by the products of his own hand.—Karl Marx.

All the civilized world is now and has for some time been confronted with what, to many people, is an unaccountable phenomenon—the abnormal cost of living, or, as it is usually termed, "high prices"—that has acted to prolong the painful hard times.

Byron W. Holt, a capitalist statistician, writing in "Everybody's" for April, 1910, says: "In the past thirteen years (July 1, 1896, to January 1, 1910) the cost of living has advanced more than 61 per cent. In the past eighteen months it has advanced 10 1/2 per cent., in the past year 11.2 per cent., and in the past four months 7.4 per cent."

These startling figures are from Bradstreet's Journal, a paper devoted to business interests, in its issue of January 15, 1910. Here are what some comparative figures, of wholesale prices, taken from Bradstreet's, show:

	1896.	1910.
Flour, straight winter, barrel	\$3.25	\$5.40
Beef, carcasses, Chicago, lb	.055	.0875
Hogs, carcasses, Chicago, lb	.038	.12
Mutton, carcasses, Chicago, lb	.055	.1150
Milk, New York, quart	.03	.05
Eggs, fresh, New York, dozen	.125	.38
Bacon, smoked, Chicago, lb	.043	.1325
Ham, smoked, lb	.10	.145
Lard, per lb	.042	.127
Butter, best, per lb	.15	.36
Cheese, cheddar, lb	.066	.175
Codfish, dried, quintal	4.00	7.00
Salt, sack 224 lbs	.75	1.00
Beans, marrow, bu.	1.15	2.85
Peas, bushel	1.05	2.25
Potatoes, 180 lbs	.75	1.50

These figures, eloquent as they are, tell, however, but half the tale of working class misery. There is hardly an article of food or clothing purchased by the working class that has not deteriorated through some form of adulteration, and to food adulteration must be added the further swindle of short weights. These conclusions are not the vapors of "wild-eyed agitators"; they are reflected in the so-called "pure food laws" and other like measures.

But it does not need the aid of statistical tables to prove to the workers that the cost of living is oppressively high. Every working class household, out of its own miserable experience, knows all about it. It is they who feel most the effect of high prices, for they are the ones who are compelled to practice the most rigid economy in order at all to keep body and soul together. High prices are here, no doubt about it. What, then, is the cause of it all, and what, if anything, can be done to correct the evil? That is the question.

As to the cause: A thousand and one discussions have been had upon the subject. Newspapers and magazines; politicians and preachers; professors, and other lay and clerical lickspittles of the capitalist class have been heard upon the problem. Dumb oracles all, so far as any benefit has come to the working class. Federal and State governments appointed commissions to "investigate," and while they "investigated," food prices continued to increase. Legislative wise owls blinked at the question and the only outcome was talk, talk and the demand for a big appropriation to go on with the "investigating" game. The people, getting tired of governmental inaction, thought to take a hand in the matter themselves. They boycotted meat, a scheme that worked so beautifully that when the boycott ended, after sixty days, the price of meat was higher than it was when the boycott was started. The boycotters, not the boycotted, it was that starved.

The conclusions arrived at by the various bands of investigators have been as varied as themselves. The farmer blames the railroads; the railroads blame the middleman, and the middleman blame the retailers. One set blames the tariff, while still another set cries out against the Trusts. Some have a vague idea that the increased output of gold has something to do with high prices. The unions are held responsible, and even "wild extravagance" by the workers has been given as the cause of the high cost of living. There is an old saying that "as the statist chinks his cheeks," hence the anxiety of each interest to pass the responsibility and odium of high prices along to someone else.

Let us see if we can get at the cause or see for present day high prices.

It can not be the tariff alone that is the cause, for in low tariff, and no tariff, countries, there is heard the same outcry against high prices for which the high tariff here is blamed. Nor can it be the railroads alone that are to blame, for the reason that in countries where the roads are State-owned high prices prevail just the same as here where the roads practically own the State. We must look then for one fundamental cause that has universally operated to raise prices. We have not far to seek. We have but to find which commodity, capable of working a worldwide disturbance in prices, has had a greatly cheapened and increased output. In going over the list we find that the one commodity capable of working such international mischief has been greatly increased in the output. That commodity is gold, the increased output of which has lowered the purchasing power of money.

Gold is a commodity just the same as iron, shoes, hats, bananas, or anything else of a commodity nature, and is subject to the same laws. It is plain to anybody that the price of a commodity declines with the increase of supply, unless the price can be artificially kept up by cornering, or other means. As an illustration of the artificial means resorted to in order to keep up prices despite a big supply, may be instanced the dumping of fruit when the market is glutted; the burning of cotton when the market is overstocked; the burning of corn by the farmer as being cheaper than coal.

Whenever the production of any commodity is cheapened greatly, as has been the case with gold, its price with relation to other commodities soon changes. Say that the manufacturer of shoes, for instance, by improved methods doubles his output at practically the same cost as before, he will then have to give more shoes in exchange for other commodities. In other words he must lower his price. He must lower his price in obedience to the law of exchange value, which sees to it that like value exchanges for like value. So long as a pair of shoes has embodied therein necessary labor power to the amount of, let us say, one dollar, they will readily exchange for a hat that also has embodied within itself labor power to the amount of one dollar. But once let the necessary labor power in the pair of shoes fall to fifty cents, while the necessary labor power in the hat remains at one dollar, it will then take two pairs of shoes to exchange for the hat, instead of one pair as formerly.

This is precisely what has happened in the case of the commodity gold. Year after year its output has been increasing enormously. More gold has been produced in the last ten years than was produced from the discovery of America in 1492, to 1850. In 1898 the output was 40 per cent. greater than in 1896. In 1909 the production of gold was the largest in the history of the world, and gold mining interests are looking to an output of the precious metal in the near future of something like one billion dollars annually. This is not due alone to the discovery of new gold fields, but mainly to the new processes of extraction, whereby even the tailings of old and abandoned mines can, with a trifling expenditure of labor power, be made to yield a bonanza. Gold mining is now as definite a business as coal mining or shoemaking, in which up-to-date machinery cuts labor power down to the lowest possible point. Gold, then, is now being produced with so little expenditure of labor power, that it has cheapened. It takes more of it to exchange for other commodities. Money, being gold, has, naturally, shared in the depreciation of the metal, and all other commodities, expressed in money terms, have gone up in price.

But no, not all commodities have gone up. There is one commodity which has not gone up, and because it has not is why the cost of living weighs so heavily upon the working class. The one commodity which has not gone up in price is the commodity labor power, whose price is expressed in the word wages. Had the price of labor power, or wages, gone up the same as the prices of all other commodities, then the question of high prices need not engage our attention, for the condition of the workers would remain the same as before. But instead of going up in price, the commodity labor power, the producer of all other commodities, alone of all the commodities, shares in the depreciation of gold. Ex-Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, in a speech in New York City on December 27, 1909, stated that the income of the average family in the United States was less than \$600 a year. Formerly the head of a family earned that much, and was able to support the household on it. Now it takes three or four to earn the same amount. What

is there so peculiar about the commodity labor power that it did not advance in response to the law of exchange value, in fact, it may be said, violated the law?—The answer to this question will at the same time prove that the "issue" of prices is not an "issue" that the workingman should bother about. That is not where the shoe pinches him.

In the first place he observed that the commodity labor power is wrapped up in the human being, workingman. The workingman can not live at all unless he can get some capitalist to buy his labor power, or as it is termed "hire" him, and pay him the price or wages. The capitalist will not "hire" the worker unless he will produce much more than he is paid in wages. Thus if the worker produces ten dollars' worth of wealth in the day's work and gets two dollars in wages, the capitalist has eight dollars as his "share." That is how the capitalist "makes" his profits. He does it by robbing the worker. The trick is done in the shop. The profits on the capitalist lives are not the "extortionate prices" he charges for his goods. His profits are taken out of the hide of the workers, at the place of production, the shop.

The reason that the price of labor power has not gone up is because the seller of labor power, differently from sellers of other commodities, can not hide his time. Shoes, coats, hardware and most other commodities can be placed on the shelf until the seller of them obtains his price. For the workingman to withhold his commodity labor power would mean an end to himself by starvation. In fact he, unlike other sellers of things, does not even name the price, he must take the price offered. Labor power is bought at its value; the cost of its production in food, clothing and shelter. The cost of its production is not, however, determined by any fixed standard of these things. Just as the price of merchandise declines with the increase of supply, so likewise improved machinery increases the supply of labor by displacing it, thus workman in competition with workman must sell himself at an ever lower price. Hence it is the fierce competition between the sellers of the perishable commodity labor power, that has kept that commodity from going up in price. In fact it must not be overlooked that even if wages remain nominally the same, as expressed in money terms, they have actually fallen, due to their decreased purchasing power.

What is the workingman to do? He can not get prices down, that is sure. The thing for him to do is get his own price—that is, wages—up. How can he do that? He can only do that by combining with his fellow workmen and making a clear and concrete move for a wage schedule which will at least keep even pace with the rise in the prices of other commodities. Such a movement, to be successful, must be nation wide, it must be an organized movement of the entire working class. Instead of calling the capitalist "dear brother" the movement must call upon him to disgorge an additional dollar, or more, a day in wages. It must work to reduce the hours of labor in order to take up the unemployed. In a word it must be a movement of the workers determined to tackle the question of high prices right in the shop. They must there "turn the trick" that is worked against them.

We must also warn the workers against being led to give their political support to the enemies of their class. The capitalists, who need free trade as the best means for them to rob the workers, will try to inflame the workers against the protective tariff. The manufacturers who need low railroad rates as the best means to enable them to hold more of the fleecings they steal from the workers, will try to marshall the workers against the railroads. The railroads in turn will denounce the food trust "thieves." Don't be fooled by one gang of capitalists calling another gang of capitalists "robbers" and "thieves." Keep one thing in mind, and that is that the whole capitalist gang is united upon one principle, namely, that the workingman exists but for one purpose—that of being a beast of burden for the capitalists. Don't let them get you to running after a lot of absurd and mischievous fallacies they call "issues." There is but one issue in which you are interested, the issue of your robbery in the shop.

Under the capitalist system the workers are merchandise, selling themselves in the labor market just the same as cattle are sold in the cattle market. It is high time that the workers set about raising themselves out of this disgraceful condition. It is high time that they stood erect and dared to act as Men, as Human Beings, instead of being

bought like tripe or shoestrings. It is indeed high time that they asserted their Economic Independence from the capitalist class, as in 1776 the people asserted their political independence from Great Britain.

The Socialist Labor Party invites your earnest consideration of these things which so vitally affect you. The Cannons and the Aldriches, the Roosevelts and the LaFollettes, the Bryans and the Gayners will each and all claim to be your champions. They one and all are the representatives of some one or another division of the capitalist class. To expect any of them to look out for your interests would be as wise as for a flock of sheep to choose a lot of wolves to safeguard the interests of the sheepfold.

To give your vote to capitalist candidates signifies your consent to the keeping up of the capitalist skinning system, that skins you. To fight the tariff, or trusts, or railroads as the enemy, is of no avail, is to fight with shadows of the real thing, which is Capitalism. The capitalist system, which vests in a handful of capitalists ownership in the means of life, thereby placing the rest of us in bondage to them, is the thing that must be overthrown. Capitalism must be overthrown and the Socialist Republic set up if we who work would be free. Private ownership of the instruments of production makes us slaves to such owners. Under Socialism the instruments of production shall be owned by all, and thus all who work may be free—freed from hard times, from panics, from high prices, from want and the fear of want, because freed from the necessity of giving up as blackmail four-fifths of what we produce, in order to live lives not to be envied of dogs.

J. H.

CLEAR THE WAY!

Men of thought! be up and stirring, night and day:
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtains—clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them, as ye may!

There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a flower about to blow;
There's a midnight blackness changing into gray;
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken, who shall say
What the unimagined glories of the day?

What the evil that shall perish in its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen;
Aid it, hopes of honest men;
Aid it, paper—aid it, type—
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken into play;

Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish from the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble into clay.

Lo! the right's about to conquer; clear the way!

With the Right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant Wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us for their prey.

Men of thought and men of action, clear the way!

—Charles Mackay.

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DAILY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1576
New York City.

THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

The agitation pro and con on high prices, tariff, trusts, etc., will afford the S. L. P. a splendid opportunity to drive home to the workers sound economic truths.

The Daily and Weekly People will capably and energetically voice the uncompromising and scientific position of the S. L. P.

The thing, then, for every S. L. P. man to do is get the party press into the hands of workingmen.

If there are any folks who haven't yet managed to get a summer suit, and who had the idea that their empty pockets had something to do with it, let them "forget it." The June "Bulletin" of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers gives the reason. The reason is very plain: Tariff agitation. The "Bulletin" says: "A great many thousands of men and women and children who might have had and could afford to have outfits of clothing have been persuaded by this agitation to postpone buying and to wear their last year's suits another year."

Even the "kiddies" have been affected by the talk about "iniquitous" schedules and the "excessive protection" of the Tariff of 1909, and have stopped buying clothes. Talk about S. P. psychology! It isn't in it.

"Take the advice of Andrew Carnegie: 'Stop howling; this country is all right.'—Pueblo (Colo.) Sunday Opinion.

Hoot mon. Of course the country is all right, for Andy. That is dead sure!

The big department stores . . . have come into being largely in the last twenty years . . . and are a new force in politics.—J. Adam Bede, quoted in St. Paul "Dispatch."

A mighty force too, as through their advertising patronage they control newspaper utterances.

Says the "Des Moines Capital": "Congress is made up of senators and representatives from other States as well as from Iowa, and they all take care of their own people. In other words, they take care of the 'interests.' The New England men take care of New England interests. The Southern men look out for the South. Those representing the farming districts look after the farmer. Big delegations from the great manufacturing States are watchful as to the interests of the manufacturer. Thus a tariff is created."

Surely the editor of the "Des Moines Capital" nodded when that got into its columns. Doesn't he know that the tariff, sir, is made with but one purpose in view—the purpose of enabling the American work people to live up to the high American standard?

"High American standard"—adulterated food, shoddy clothing, pestilence-breeding tenements.

That is the "high" standard that Protectionist, Free Trade, and Tariff Revisionist alike, have in store for the American workman.

Smash the whole capitalist outfit, fellow workers. Smash it with the arm and hammer of the S. L. P. ballot.

For the Student

Communist Manifesto\$10
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Life of Engels10
Ninth Convention S. L. P.10
No Compromise10
Socialism, What It Is10
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Napoleon25
S. L. P. Report to Stuttgart Congress25

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE

OR

HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue, wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
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DECAY OF CHURCHES

No Longer Moral Leaders, the People Have No Use for Them.

"A world-wide liberalism is shaking ancient institutions; old walls are everywhere tottering." So Ray Stannard Baker declares in his new book, "The Spiritual Unrest." His statement is based on lengthy and painstaking analysis of existing religious conditions. He has spent many months, he tells us, visiting the churches and missions of New York City and of other cities and towns; he has talked with many clergymen and other leaders in religious work; he has visited settlements, charity organizations and labor unions in order to get a point of view of the churches from the outside. And he feels that the present tendency of our civilization can best be described as one of frank examination. "Christians and Jews alike," he says, "are in a critical mood; we deny the old dogmas of religion, we criticize government, we are dissatisfied with the present methods of industry. The great mass of the people are passive and drifting—waiting for the clear call of new leaders."

This dissatisfaction with the existing situation, Baker intimates, is in part due to the moral failure of the church. He instances the case of Trinity church. Whatever may be said or thought in connection with the Trinity church controversy, one fact stands out crystal clear. Trinity has followed, not led, the moral sentiment of the community. Its income, as everyone knows, is largely drawn from tenement property, but when, in 1887, a law was passed requiring that running water should be furnished on each floor of tenement houses, the church fought the new ordinance in the courts. The legal battle lasted eight years, and in the end the church was defeated. It had to be literally coerced into treating its tenants fairly. "Trinity has always been against improvements," Baker asserts; "it has always had to be lashed to its moral duty by public opinion or by the courts, or by fear of legislative action. Even when the city was seeking for land for the children's playground at Clarkson and Houston streets on the West Side, it had to enter into a long and costly fight in order to get the land from Trinity corporation." No wonder that such an example conduces to the spiritual restlessness of the people!

But what of other churches in New York City and elsewhere? Are they or any of them triumphantly successful in reaching the masses of the people? Baker contends that they are not, and gives many facts to support his contentions. Church workers themselves, he has found, are discouraged. So representative and influential a clergyman as the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, of New York, has put himself on record as stating: "The last decade has been the most strenuous and discouraging for Christian workers which this city has probably

ever known." Just before his death the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer said: "There is such a thing as a religious crisis in America, however much we may scoff at the idea. Religion is today of very low vitality." Many other clergymen in New York and the country at large have expressed similar views. A circular sent out by the Rev. F. M. McMillan, chairman of the Committee on Evangelistic Work of the Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, declares:

"The net increase of communicants in our Synod has been declining for many years, so that last year it was only 1,152. This is nearly 1,500 less than it was five years ago. This shows that we are not doing much more than holding our own."

"One Presbytery of 3,941 members received, on examination, only 138. Ninety-eight churches received none and many less than five."

"The records demonstrate that the church as a whole, has declined in efficiency for the past eighty years."

Baker supplements these official statements out of his own experience. "I have visited," he says, "a large number of churches of all denominations during the past year; I have attended morning, afternoon and evening services, and in all that time I have been present at only a comparatively few services at which the church could be said to be even well filled." He continues:

"I have been at services where the audiences were so painfully small that it was hard to understand how the minister had the heart to go on with his sermon. In one Protestant church on the East Side one Sunday morning not long ago, I found just fourteen people in the audience, including myself. I was a good-sized church, heated for the occasion, with an organist and a choir, besides the clergyman who preached the sermon.—Current Literature.

Three Gems

OF
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We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific

By Engels.

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By Marx.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,083
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	38,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

The history of persecutions is the
history of endeavor to cheat nature, to
make water run up-hill, to twist a rope
of sand. It makes no difference whether
the actor be many or one, a tyrant or a
mob.
—EMERSON.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANINGS—THE PANAMA CANAL AND ITS NEUTRALITY.

Representative J. Warren Keifer of
Ohio brought up in the House a con-
current resolution the effect of which
was to open the whole Panama Canal
Question. The resolution itself pro-
ceeded from the theory that the Canal
would be speedily completed, hence the
time had come to provide for its safety.
The plan is to neutralize the Canal by
means of an international treaty com-
prising the leading nations of the world
who would undertake to guarantee the
neutrality of the waterway in peace and
in war. The facts rehearsed by the
proposition are facts that it will be well
to know and remember. Much of what
is going on in the economic world gen-
erally is otherwise unclear.

The Canal scheme was cradled by a
fraud upon the Nation. It never would
have done to tell the whole truth of
what the schemers had up their sleeves.
So it happened that the original cost at
which the undertaking was placed was
\$139,000,000. This expended, so did the
operations run and the inspired press op-
inions intended to create a public opinion,
the "monumental undertaking" would
be ready, and would thereby cause un-
told wealth to flow into the coffers of
"our people," besides placing the United
States in a strategic position to "lick
the world"; more stately Jingo said:
"Defy the Navies of the world." "Pa-
triotism" played its full share in the
cheat, and scored one more for the his-
toric definition of the word. In the
meantime rafts of political officials,
from Roosevelt and Taft down, who, in
matters mechanical, could not tell their
knees from their elbows, have traveled
to the Zone and "reported" back their
"approval"; labor fakirs, from Moffett
of the Bricklayers' Union down to Rand
School adepts, were sent to inspect and
returned to fill magazine articles with—
pictures; and all the time the tomtom
was beaten.

About eight years had elapsed since
the first move in this direction when
Representative Keifer spoke last May.
And what is the present status? In
point of time, the completion of the
Canal is indefinitely postponed; in point
of expenditure, the original maximum
estimate of \$139,000,000 has been more
than doubled; Representative Keifer ad-
mitted \$400,000,000 as a minimum, while
others in Congress talked of \$500,000,000;
in point of engineering, none ex-
cept the officials who have to speak as
instructed, are fatuous enough to ap-
prove of the "lock" system; all others,
and who know what they are talking
about, are clear upon the futility of the
"locks," they know that the plan, even
if "completed," will be completed only
to break down, and that the scheme is
merely to make a show of completing
something; finally, as to the political
significance of the Canal, and the power
it was to impart to the United States,
the Keifer plan of neutralization is a
complete, a sorry, and an immediate
back-down.

Representative Gardner of Michigan
threw in the hypothesis, which, signifi-
cantly enough, he declared was "not a
mere hypothesis," of the United States
getting into a war with an Oriental
power; of our fleet having met with de-
feat in Oriental waters; of the victorious
fleet appearing at the entrance of the
Panama Canal, a canal, he added, built
by our own Government and largely for
military purposes; of that fleet enjoying
free transportation under the American
flag and protection to this side of the
Atlantic, as that fleet would assuredly
have to enjoy if the Canal was neutral-

ized; and finally of such a fleet, thus
transported and protected by the United
States, thereupon appearing, for in-
stance, off New York or Boston. Such
an eventuality Representative Keifer
was forced to admit the neutralization
plan of the Canal would expose the coun-
try to, and, still more significantly, he
added that the only alternative to such
an eventuality would be the fortifying of
the Canal, and that that "would be still
more disastrous!"

And there is where the country "is at"
in the matter of Panama Canal—so far.

CAUSE AND EFFECT IN THE SOUTH.

The full text of the speeches, deliv-
ered on last May 14 before the con-
ference of the National Negro Com-
mittee in this city, and now given out,
suggests the idea that, if the speeches
were delivered in the order in which
they are given, then, instead of effect
following cause, cause followed effect.

For instance, the Rev. John Haynes
Holmes of the Church of the Messiah
said in part:

"The political freedom of the black
man in this country was purchased at a
price which staggered the world. A
full half-century has passed away
since that momentous struggle was
completed, and yet to-day, when we
turn to the South and ask regarding
the condition of our black brother, for
whose freedom our fathers paid so
dearly, we find that his condition is
little better than that of his father,
who was bought and sold upon the
block. The negro to-day," says an
influential New York clergyman is
'free on paper; the black man is one
of our fellow-citizens in theory. He
is reckoned as a man and not as an
animal on the tables of the United
States census,' but, as a matter of
fact, in the everyday world of prac-
tical affairs, the negro is still a slave,
and if there is anything that is per-
fectly plain in the public sentiment
of the South, it is that the negro shall
be made to keep that place of shame-
ful subjection from which we believed
that he had been rescued by the blood
and fury of the great rebellion."

After the Rev. Haynes, spoke Prof.
Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, and,
in part, he said: "About one half of
the cotton grown on Southern plan-
tations is grown by paid Negro labor-
ers and annually picked and delivered
in the market."

The speech containing this passage
should have preceded the speech con-
taining the picture of the degraded
condition in which the property class
of the South keeps the Negro—lynch-
ings included, as backers-up of Negro
disfranchisement. The second speech
furnishes the cause, the first only
records the effect.

It is as Workingman, not as Negro,
that the Negro is kept down in the
South. It is the Labor Question, not
the Race Question, that keeps the
South in turmoil. All claims to the
contrary are false pretence. The
Southern property holder is to-day
marshaling his Northern cousin the
path, that he should tread—and on
which he is hastening to tread.

THAT MYTHICAL "PUBLIC."

The Yonkers trolley strike—a strike
exemplary in its manner of calling, the
receiver of the road not having been
forewarned and thereby invited to stack
his cards to defeat it—is affording the
capitalist press, from yellowest up to
bluest, opportunity once more to intro-
duce to fame that mythical body always
so prominently held to the fore when-
ever a strike is on—the "public."

"The inconvenience to the traveling
public," "the vast neutral public affect-
ed," "the disinterested but suffering pub-
lic," these are some of the choice phras-
es newspaper columns are just now run-
ning over with. There is no such "pub-
lic."

Such a "public" could only exist if its
members were totally isolated and de-
void of concern in the outcome of the
conflict. But is there in fact any such
isolated fragment of the population? Are
the bakers out on strike? Then shoe-
makers, miners, trolley-men, every-
body who eats bread but is not either a
baker or a bakery owner, is called the
"public." Are the shoemakers trying
to raise their wages? Then the miners,
trolley-men and bakers—everyone not a
shoemaker or a shoe manufacturer be-
comes the "public." Are the miners
seeking a shorter work-day? Immedi-
ately into the "public" are metamor-
phosed the shoemakers, trolley-men and
bakers; all that is, except miners and
mine operators. Finally, is it the trol-
ley-men, as in this instance, who call a
halt of their employer in order to better
their conditions? Presto! Into the
"public" are marshalled the bakers, min-
ers and shoemakers—everybody who by
chance is neither trolleyman nor trolley
stockholder. In other words, in each
case, the so-called "public" is composed

overwhelmingly of workingmen, in
slight degree of employers, who are
themselves contingents of the army then
engaged in the struggle, and as such
have a direct, a burning interest in the
outcome.

Specious is the attempt to divide so-
ciety into employed, employers, and a
neutral "public" between them. The di-
vision is false. There are no such three
classes. There are but two, the em-
ployed class and the employing, and
every individual must be in either one
or the other. The "public" is not a body
aloof, and foreign to the interests of the
struggle. It is a body composed of rep-
resentatives of both the warring ele-
ments. As to the handful of employers,
they know where their class interests
lie. They are a unit against the strike.
They will slander it, rant against it,
print false news against it, and even,
if necessary, levy contributions upon
themselves to defeat it. No aloofness
there. Why then should the workers
hold aloof?

As has been seen, every branch of
labor may become by turn engaged in a
struggle to better its conditions. To
speak of "disinterestedness" and "aloof-
ness" under such circumstances is to
speak of "disinterestedness" and "aloof-
ness" to one branch of an army while its
comrades are under fire. Every bat-
talion of an army is directly concerned
in the victory and defeat of every other
battalion. The repulse of one is the
repulse of all; the advance of one is an
advance for all; the duty of each is to
stand ready to support by all possible
means every effort of all.

Similarly the duty—nay, the very
safety—of the workingman while a
strike is on, lies in his performing every
possible act, in his enduring without
grumbling every discomfort, and in his
gladly meeting every sacrifice, if need
be, to enable his brothers to win. He
who allows the cords of working class
union to be snapped within him by talk
of the "public" is worse than the fish
enticed to its undoing by a tempting
bait. He is taken in by a myth pure
and simple.

OH, POOR GOMPERS! YET AGAIN.

Irrepressible is yet a fourth sigh of
compassion, that yet another passage in
the article which Gompers fathered in
the current month's number of the
"American Federationist," wrings from
the Daily People's breast. It is the pas-
sage in which this chieftain of Union-
ism, a la Civic Federation refers to the
goal of Socialism, the co-operative com-
monwealth, as a "universal slave-pen."

Among the pleasurable recollections
that the Editor of the Daily People
treasures, since his activity in the Labor
Movement of the land, is the recollec-
tion of the call that President Samuel
Gompers favored him with at the St.
James Hotel in Minneapolis, on the fore-
noon of March 23, 1891. Mr. Gompers
was on his way East, the now Editor of
the Daily People was on his way West—
both on tours of agitation—the former
expressly for Unionism, the latter for
the Socialist Labor Party. The S. L. P.
host of Mr. Gompers having gathered his
Socialism, not from sentiment, but from
a close study of the Socialist classics,
coupled with his observations and pre-
vious reading; being, accordingly, per-
fectly clear upon the fact that, in Amer-
ica, where Capital and Labor face each
other untrammelled by feudal hindrances,
Unionism is the foundation of a healthy
Socialist Political Movement, and is es-
sential to the accomplishment of the
Social Revolution, the conversation im-
mediately turned and continued to the
end on Unionism. In the course of the
conversation, some theoretical differ-
ences of opinion having cropped up,
this short dialogue ensued:

S. L. P. man—"Is your objection to
the representation of the S. L. P. in the
Central Labor Federation of New York
due to an objection on principle against
political action?"
Gompers—"Not at all. But the future
Government must be a Government by
the Unions."
S. L. P. man—"That is the goal of the
S. L. P.—the Congress of the organized
useful occupations of the laity."
Gompers—"That is the only thing
that will solve the Labor Problem."

S. L. P. man—"That being your view
also, then, our differences can be only
upon trifles; and although we may seem
to differ to-day, we are bound to be at
one to-morrow."

This virtually closed that pleasant
interview.
"Government by the Unions"—what
else is that but the Industrial Republic
supplanting the Political State?—what
else is that but the Co-operative Com-
monwealth, whose Central Directing Au-
thority is the Parliament made up of
the delegates of the organized useful
occupations of the Nation?—and what
else can these be but the Unions?—ac-
cordingly, what else, but the social sys-
tem and Government of Unions, is it
that the reputed President of the A. F.
of L. aggregation of Unions condemns as
a "universal slave-pen?"

Oh, poor Gompers, yet again!

"BUY OUT" THE TRUSTS?

Butnam's Sons issues a little book by
George A. Rankin entitled "An Amer-
ican Transportation System." The
work is full of facts and figures, taken
from the most reliable sources avail-
able. The figures uncover a system-
atic process of fraudulent raising of
the liabilities of the railroads, until
the liabilities per mile have reached
a point that the total causes the na-
tional debt to pale—with the railroad
magnates as a monstrous combine of
Robber Barons.

Commenting upon this feature of
railroad finance, Mr. Rankin says:

"The greater part of the period prior
to 1900 was supposed to have been
especially characterized by all that
was extravagant, reckless and crim-
inal in railway making; when the
fountain, whence flowed watered
stocks, was in its primal flow and
manipulation and stock jobbery was a
recognized business. . . . For was
not that the era of the reign of Jay Gould
and Jim Fisk, of the old Commodore,
of Daniel Drew, and of Erie; the era
of men and practices held up before
our children as horrible examples? Yet
with all their genius the old buccan-
eers were unable to stuff railroad
capitalization more than \$60,000 per
mile. How they must groan in their
graves thinking what babes they were
in the gentle stuffing art, knowing that
there are stuffers now in good health
and with ever-increasing stuffing abil-
ities, who have stuffed railroad capi-
talization to \$234,757 per mile—over
four times what the genius of the
past could contrive."

Proceeding thereupon to the meth-
ods of the railroad magnates, Mr. Ran-
kin apostrophizes them in these words:

"Your liabilities are utterly diphon-
orable and may never be paid, or else
the American people must pay them.
Will you say that you have borrowed
this money from the people, intending
to repudiate the payment of the prin-
cipal or interest or being indifferent
thereto? If so, then I charge you with
being a lot of criminals obtaining
money under false pretenses. But, of
course, you will say that you intend to
pay both principal and interest when
due. Then I ask, Whence will you
get the money to make the payments?
And your only answer is that you will
collect it from the people in the form
of fares and freight; that you will
levy it, to all intents and purposes, as
a tax. Can any legerdemain of rea-
son, then, pervert the conclusion, (1)
that the people must pay it, and (2)
every million of railway indebtedness
upon which the railways must pay in-
terest appreciably increases the tax
you must levy; that when this in-
debtedness runs into billions, it must
very greatly increase the tax; and that
every dollar of the indebtedness which
is fictitious is a dollar robbed from
the people?"

Mr. Rankin's theme is the Railroad
Trust; that's true; but what Trust is
there, or what large corporation not
yet knighted a "Trust," which is not
guilty of similar feats of fraud, whole-
sale and systematic. The Sugar
Trust? The Steel Trust? The woolen
and the cotton mills? To mention
these few is enough to answer the
broad question.

Although Mr. Rankin, correctly
enough, has in mind property-hold-
ers only when he speaks of "the rob-
bery of the people" by railroad finan-
ciery, and he has no thought of the
exploitation of the railroad-building
and operating proletariat, the fact is
his figures-and-fact arraignment of
the Railroad Trust is an arraignment
of all Trusts.

Buy the Trusts?—With better grace
could the American Revolution have
been asked to buy off King George,
and pension the mistresses, whom
either he or his father sought to con-
sole his wife on her death-bed with
the promise that he would take to his
bosom, rather than take a second wife.

The American Humane Association,
whose honorary president is William H.
Taft, and whose first honorary vice-
president is King George V of England,
is to hold its first American Internation-
al Humane Conference in Washington,
next October 10 to 15. Whatever else
the distinguished anti-cruelties from
both sides of the water may take up,
one burning question they will avoid
like the plague—the American mine
disasters which last year capped the
record with the unprecedented totals of
2,803 fatalities and 7,979 non-fatal in-
juries, and the Whitehaven disaster in
England which recently cost the lives of
137 coal getters.

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CONNECTICUTIANA

There is a surprise close at hand
in store for many a rural Connecti-
cutter who now prances over the high-
roads and streets of his rural town,
satisfied that, whoever else has the
Plutocracy's hook in his snout, his
hook is in the snout of the Plutocracy.

The State of Connecticut enjoys the
luxury of a "Third House." The in-
stitution is extra-constitutional; but
none the less effective. The "Third
House" consists of the delegates of the
"towns," meaning thereby, the rural
towns, to the State Legislature. The
feature of this delegation is that,
not only is it archaic, but is also
grotesquely anti-Fourth-of-July de-
nunciations of "taxation without rep-
resentation." The delegation repre-
sents a minority of the population, a
small minority, but is a majority in
the Legislature. An opinion may be
formed of the grotesqueness that forms
the basis for this delegation from the
fact that the little town of Union, with
barely 500 inhabitants, fewer than
when the present basis of represen-
tation to the lower House was estab-
lished, over a hundred years ago, sends
the same number of representatives
to Hartford, to wit three, as such
cities as Hartford itself and New
Haven with their \$0,000 and 110,000
inhabitants, respectively.

The make-up of the "Third House"
furnishes the pretext and philosophy
for its existence—"the protection of
the country against the city, of the
rural against the urban population." The
Sovereignty of "agricultural mor-
ality" over "industrial immorality"
secured by such contrivances could
not but be promotive of political cor-
ruption. In the measure that the
corruption increased, the official mem-
bers of the "Third House" found it
advisable to "take in partners." This
was accomplished by the formation of
a sort of association, consisting of
rural members only—mostly dupes.
An elite few, acting as bellwethers,
rope in the innocents, who are not ad-
mitted to, or informed of the "part-
nership," but whose support is secured
by inflating their rural vanity. In
point of fact, this association consti-
tutes an "empire within an empire,"
whose views are voiced by their town
delegates in the State Legislature, be-
fore whom State officials present
themselves to submit to them proposed
legislation, and obtain their sanction,
without which nothing can be done.
Before them also appear representa-
tives of the large corporations, rail-
roads and other Trusts with speeches
of praise for the "intelligence and pa-
triotism" of their rural fellow citizens
—and also with more persuasive argu-
ments, which are thereupon distributed
among the bellwethers in the associa-
tion of rural moralists.

It goes without saying that the Plu-
tocracy actually rules, and that urban
interests are sacrificed to and the
individual pockets of the ruralists not
in the game are picked as effectively
by the Plutocracy as in other States
where the tables are turned, and
"city cleverness" holds sway over
"hayseeds." Of this fact the Con-
necticut rural dupes have no inkling.
The rural vanity that they are sys-
tematically inflated with prevents them
from seeing. For instance, they may
grumble at the increasing devastations
committed by the deer on the farms,
but they do not see that the law pro-
tecting the animals is in the interest
of the plutocratic sportsmen. One
thing is, however, happening—that is
bound to penetrate the skull of many
a rural dupe.

The trunk road of the State is rais-
ing the fares. The telegraph informs
our Connecticut ruralists that a sim-
ilar course was attempted by the same
road in New York, but that a spoke
was speedily put into the wheel by
a New York State institution—the
Public Service Commission. Immedi-
ately thereupon steps were taken all
over Connecticut to create a similar
Commission in the State. The fate in
store for the plan at the hands of the
"Third House," backed by the bell-
wethers of the association of ruralists,
will be of a nature to take the starch
out of many a proud rural sovereign.

The Plutocracy is doing its work
to perfection. It tears up illusions;
it blows up vanities; it uproots super-
stitions. As a consequence the Plu-
tocracy is dieting the masses to the
digestion of facts, the thorough diges-
tion of which is essential to that
united action without which no
Usurpation has, or ever can be thrown
off the backs of those it rides.

BOSS VIOLATED LABOR LAW.

Fall River, June 24.—Judge Dana,
in the superior court for Bristol Coun-
ty, has affirmed the sentence of \$50
imposed on Richard G. Riley, super-
intendent of the Davol Mills, for viola-
tion of the fifty-six-hour law.

On February 24 last Riley caused an
employee to work, exceeding fifty-six
hours a week.

MARKED PASSAGES

Culled from Serious Thinkers on the
Problem That Afflicts Us.

The Dirty Work.

Further, much of the most disagree-
able and laborious work might be per-
formed by machinery, as it would be
now if it were not cheaper to exploit a
helot class. When it became illegal to
send small boys up chimneys, chim-
neys did not cease to be swept; a ma-
chine was invented for sweeping them.
Coal cutting might now be done by
machinery, instead of by a man lying
on his back, picking away over his
head at the imminent risk of his own
life; but the machine is much dearer
than men, so the miners continue to
have their chests crushed in by the
falling coal. Under Socialism, men's
lives and limbs will be more valuable
than machinery; and science will be
asked to substitute the one for the
other.

—Annie Besant.

The Socialists' Question.

What avails it that the waste places
of the earth have been turned into the
highways of commerce, if the many
still work and want and only the few
have leisure and grow rich? What
does it profit the worker that knowl-
edge grows if all the appliances of
science are not to lighten his labor?
Wealth may accumulate, and public
and private magnificence may have
reached a point never before attained
in the history of the world; but where-
in is society the better, it is asked, if
the Nemesis of poverty still sits like a
hollow-eyed spectre at the feast?

—Benjamin Kidd.

A Hard Fact.

It is of no use to try to conceal
the sorrowful fact by fine words, and
to talk to the workman about the
honorableness of manual labor and the
dignity of humanity. Rough work,
honorable or not, takes the life out
of us: and the man who has been
heaving clay out of a ditch all day, or
driving an express train against the
north wind all night, or holding a col-
ler's helm in a gale on a lee shore, or
whirling hot iron at the furnace mouth,
is not in the same condition at the
end of his day or night, as one who
has been sitting in a quiet room, with
everything comfortable about him,
reading books, or classing butterflies,
or painting pictures.

—John Ruskin.

A Healthy Nation.

Healthy people look to the future,
sick people are content to linger
through the day, or ready to sink into
oblivion; the mark of a healthy nation
is that it looks forward, prepares for
the future, learns from the past, gets
rid of its parasites, shakes off its social
diseases, and walks resolutely in the
service of her whom Defoe celebrated
as the "Most Serene, Most Invincible,
Most Illustrious Princess, Reason."

—Professor York Powell.

The advertisement of a certain New
Haven Department Store—we shall
leave the latter unnamed, not intend-
ing to advertise it—justifies the con-
clusion that Department Stores will
soon be equipped with a corps of
"medical experts" similar to those em-
ployed by "Dr. Bunion's Pain-Killer-
Cure-All-Company." The advertise-
ment purports to be a letter from a
customer who bought at the Depart-
ment Store a certain collar advertised
to "guarantee the cure of tonsillitis,"
and who says he thought the guaran-
tee was a joke, but he bought the col-
lars, and lo, he is cured of tonsillitis
which had resisted all other treat-
ment.

Col. F. C. Grant, who is now back
from India where he has been colonel-
ing a regiment of Sikhs for a number
of years, gives his views on the peo-
ple and things in an interview.

The Colonel says: "The majority of
the people [in India], the great ma-
jority, I should say, don't care a
tuppenny damn as to who is govern-
ing them." But immediately after
making this statement, with the evi-
dent belief that such is the proper
sentiment for all peoples to enter-
tain toward those who govern them,
the Colonel proceeds to observe:
"Some travellers ask why we don't
blow the agitators from our guns, as
in the Sepoy mutiny. That might be
salutary, but rather inadvisable"—and
the Colonel's sigh of regret is audible.

The announced visit of the Sultan
of Sulu from his Philippine sultanate
for the purpose of selling a collection
of pearls valued at something like
\$250,000 is a typical event. A Sultan
figuring as peddler of jewelry is a
sight true to the spirit of the times.



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Hang
these foreigners who are pouring into
New York again by boatloads after
the panic, 10,000 in one day as they did
a week or so ago. They take our jobs,
they lower our wages, they—

UNCLE SAM—True, they may low-
er your wages, and take your jobs, but I
wouldn't hang them for all that. They
may lower your condition a little, but
they are only one, and a very slight
one, of the many causes working in
that direction.

B. J.—Is that so?

U. S.—Yes; here is another. Ma-
chinery and perfected machinery is
ever bringing new streams of recruits
into the army of idle workmen. The
typesetting machine has thrown hun-
dreds of typesetters out of work. In
agriculture each patent binder throws
nearly twenty men out of work, each
cotton harvester throws out thirty-
eight men, each steam plow throws
out twenty-one men, and so forth; in the
industrial field, each riveting machine
throws out twenty-one men, each grain
elevator on the Mersey docks throws
out thirty-one, each steam roller with
patent pick throws out from eighteen
to thirty-eight men, the Owen Lehr
machine in the glass industry throws
out all the carrying-in hands, the ma-
chinery employed in the manufacture
of agricultural machinery throws out
1,555 men—

B. J.—Stop! For heaven's sake, stop!

U. S.—Keep cool; I have only just
begun. The "tumbler smoother" throws
out three hands; each machine in the
shoe industry throws out eight men,
each stone planing machine throws out
seven men and hundreds of them are
now being thrown out of work in the
stone yards, by this new invention; in
the lace-making industry, the machine
throws out 2,000 women; in paper-
making the machine throws out 14
hands; in weaving threads the ma-
chine throws out 1,092 hands—

B. J.—Stop! Stop!

U. S.—Have you had enough?

B. J.—Guess I have.

U. S.—Some of these people thrown
out by machinery find employment in
the building of new machinery, but
not all. In the production of machin-
ery itself, there is a displacement of
twenty-five per cent. of hands. Thus
the sea of idle craftsmen is fed by
steady and swelling streams, while it
is tapped by very slim outlets. Such,
Brother Jonathan, is the effect of the
capitalist system of production under
which the machine, instead of being
owned and operated by the people for
their use, as we Socialists demand, is
owned by private individuals for their
private profit at the cost of the peo-
ple's welfare.

B. J.—Then these machines—

U. S.—Hold; I am not yet through
with your first argument. Yonder lies
a man murdered with a dagger in his
heart. Whom would you arraign be-
fore the courts, the dagger itself or the
man who drove it?

B. J.—Why, the man!

U. S.—Who is the "nuisance," who
the "pest," the dagger or the murder-
er?

B. J.—Why, the murderer.

U. S.—Whom would you hang,

the—

B. J.—I give in, I give in; I made

an ass of myself.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

WHO CAN ANSWER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I congratulate you on re-printing Wilson's article showing up the inner circle of the I. W. W. I would like you to answer a question through your valuable paper, as there is no possible chance of finding out through the inner circle of the I. W. W. or their twin sister, the Socialist party. Is it true that Heeslewood bought a house in Spokane and paid \$2,500 for it in the three months he had charge of the defense fund, and also, what has become of the \$18,000 odd that was collected to help the men who went to jail?

The reason I ask this is because there is a man in the Portland City Hospital, named Henri Burdette, who served thirty-five days on bread and water in Spokane. He has suffered with tuberculosis ever since, and has been under one operation, and the doctor says he can't live very long. Where is the defense fund for this fellow? He is getting free treatment from the city of Portland. I would suggest he be sent to some home for proper treatment.

A Thinker.

Portland, Ore., June 13.

"LABOR" GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You have probably heard that a "Labor" government now runs Australia. It is so in name only, though it has a majority in Federal parliament to do what it likes. The S. L. P. had the full ticket up for the Senate in this state.

"Labor" is triumphant politically in Australia just now. Though the workers and craft unions support and finance the "Labor" party, it is really a middle class reactionary party, and is now in full control of the capitalist state. The party is the advocate of conscription, and is expected during the present Parliament to make it more drastic and effective than the straight-out capitalist voters were prepared to go.

The S. L. P. nevertheless followed its own straight and narrow path, certain that the workers of Australia as well as of America must ultimately line up with us.

James O. Moroney.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 7.

PIERSON'S FINE RESULTS IN SEATTLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During the first week's work in Seattle, with the co-operation of Comrade Branch and others, we succeeded in securing 21 subs.

Six splendid meetings were held to large crowds, with a sale of literature amounting to 90 pamphlets and 700 Daily People, including several subs. Section Seattle has some good agitators in the persons of Comrades O'Hanrahan, Leaf and Walsh. It is mainly through their efforts that the Section is so successful in disposing of literature at street meetings.

Washington street, where principally all our propaganda is carried on, reminds one of Grant avenue, 'Frisco, before the fire. Here one may find in the short space of a block every variety of spouter who is there for no other purpose than to befuddle and humbug those who listen to him. Above all this babel of confusion and misdirection is the clear, ringing voice of the S. L. P., and from the howl that goes up from the freaks and frauds and all other enemies of the working class, we have proof that we are delivering our message, and are delivering it with telling effect.

The comrades of Seattle are persistent with their propaganda and by being persistent they have succeeded in building up one of the best Sections in the country.

Seattle has a large floating population, and this condition to some extent is a handicap to an S. L. P. canvasser in securing subs. We will hammer away for more scraps during the coming week. With all pulling together we hope to make a better showing.

Chas. Pierson.

Seattle, Wash., June 15.

INFORMATION REQUESTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—There is a report around here that 16 machine drillers are wanted to go to New York to work in a water tunnel. The matter looks suspicious to us. If there is

created the list some. Financially, matters were reported favorable.

Now to the work of the coming Fall campaign.

Etchar.

Detroit, Mich., June 15.

WM. MORRIS AND POLITICAL ACTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I noticed in the Daily People of June 8 a letter headed, "The Faith in Morris," and signed "A. S." In that letter, "A. S." produces a resolution which Wm. Morris at one time stood sponsor for, and it makes it that Morris did not believe in political action. "A. S." should have tacked the date on to that "counter resolution." I know an excellent S. L. P. man who belonged to an Anarchist group in the early 90's. If he died to-morrow and "A. S." published some resolution which he had submitted in the 90's denouncing political action and thereby created the impression that this man was anti-political, "A. S." would be committing an error, for we all know the S. L. P. man I refer to, and know where he stands. NOW.

At the time of William Morris's death, and for some years before, I was a member of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britain, a POLITICAL PARTY. I know that Morris was also a member, and that he took active part in the political campaign of that Party just before his death. On one occasion, I am not sure of the date, but it was within a year or two of his death, he spoke at a meeting in London in support of the candidature of George Lansbury, S. D. candidate for Parliament. At that meeting he gave his reasons for changing his views on political action. He was then strong and healthy, and this was no death bed repentance.

Morris's sojourn among the "Communist Anarchist" crowd is one more instance which seems to show that when a man becomes tired of the hard work of rousing the workers and educating them for the overthrow of wage slavery, he turns Anarchist and rests from his labors.

R. McL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 15.

A PROMISE TO THE ENEMY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On returning to Oklahoma City, April 26, 1910, I decided to take a wage slave job in town for a few weeks to secure the necessary animal food while grubbing a few stumps and removing the deadwood from the road to the co-operative commonwealth. I have made the insects from the S. P. and the pure and simple unions skurry to cover by the showers of the blows, and have created an S. L. P. sentiment. The open enemy, the organized political forces of the capitalist class, have had their spotters at my meetings, which I have only been able to hold on Sunday mornings and afternoons, and, knowing our financial and numerical weaknesses, they have sought to draw us into an unequal fight.

What was the method they used? While holding a meeting on Robinson and Grand, about six weeks ago, when I and Frank Young were together, a religious band known as the Pentecostal Mission, pushed up against our meeting and with their little organ and their male and female voices sung their songs of glory. Of course our civil rights were infringed, and in a legal battle we would have won, but what would we have won in a particular case?

This morning while holding a meeting on Broadway and Grand avenue, at about ten o'clock, the Salvation Army came up to the meeting, and with their bass drum and tambourines another noise was made, and the result was, of course, that the meeting I was holding (Frank Young having left Oklahoma City) was disorganized. In each of these disturbances the religionists got within five or six feet of the speaker. Of course our civil rights were again infringed. The enemy, the capitalist class, may use these religionists and be sanctified, if they will, for their tools, but instead of drawing us, for the time being, into their municipal kangaroo courts here, where they would play cheap politics or the swaggering bully, we have emphasized to the workers why it is that, wear whatever cloak they will and adopt whatever name they will, and pursue whatever method they may, the working people will not be attracted to the churches and missions of the ruling classes. And, although the financial standing of the S. L. P. be weak, relatively, and the numerical strength also be small, we shall husband our resources, and surely change the ideas of the workers, and when this is accomplished, we shall determine the field of battle, and not leave

this choice with the enemy.

Chas. Rogers.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 12.

TELEGRAPHER'S EYES OPENED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly send me application blanks for membership in the S. L. P. and I. W. W. Formerly I was a member of the O. R. Telegraphers. From personal observation, I can positively state that the dupes' eyes are opening to the impotency of this grafters' association. Witness our recent schedule in which we received 10 per cent increase, or only 3 per cent more than the unorganized men, who received a 7 per cent raise, while, to win this Great Victory! our leaders deliberately sacrificed the men working in the larger towers and at junction and terminal points, by accepting as part of the agreement that at such places the operators shall hereafter do the work both of operator and leverman. Anyone at all acquainted with the movement of trains knows the inhuman strain placed upon these brothers. Long and loud did the sounders click the night the news of this infamous Victory reached us.

I find that very few people have any except a wrong idea of Socialism, and when the average mind is confronted with the clear, radical principles of scientific Socialism, there is something about their humbled pride unwilling at all once to admit that they could possibly have overlooked so much in their former deductions. Yet the agitator may overcome this. He may do this by driving home to them the economic facts which cause our panics and unemployed problems, by showing how the capitalists are pitted against one another in a death war for markets and thus cut wages and combine for their own protection, by explaining that the evolution of machinery and the host of laborers its introduction throws upon the labor market causes further competition, further reduces wages, that the abundance of our crops are sadly contrasted with famine, that the constant reduction in the cost of manufacture parallels with an ever advancing price, and that the present rapid socialization leading to the trusts is paving the way for Socialism.

All along the line the people are ready for a radical change and if the exponents of Socialism give the people the right stuff, and never become discouraged, victory will be found not far off. Of course, with the younger element, it is much easier to proceed faster. I think we should adopt the German idea of giving every working man's son a thorough instruction before he becomes a voter.

Our own Chauncey once said, "The N. Y. C. hasn't a Socialist working for us, thank God." Guess here is one and a live one too. Chauncey can thank the Devil or whom he pleases.

Telegrapher.

Cohoes, N. Y., June 22.

BORERS KICKED OUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The "Daily News," Nelson, B. C., issue of June 7, reports "great progress" for Socialist party methods of boring from within pure and simple unions. According to the news the unions of Phoenix have had about enough of S. P. management, and have elected a different set of officials.

The "Daily News" item reads as follows:

"What was probably the most hotly contested election in the history of

Boundary district labor organizations took place among members of Phoenix and Greenwood Miners' Unions on Saturday, two complete factions opposing each other in both unions. The result was a decided victory for the anti-Socialists.

"In Greenwood, Secretary Heatherton and all the other officers that had been for years the representatives of the Socialist party element, were ousted completely, Heatherton only getting a handful of votes.

"In Phoenix, where the Socialist party have also held most of the offices in the local union for some years, only one of the old guard retains his seat, President Harry Reed being returned by a majority of three votes."

Such is the eternal method of the S. P.'s dragging the working class movement up and down the stage and getting as near to the solution of the Labor Question as the A. F. of L., which doesn't believe in solving it.

F. C.

Trout Lake, B. C., June 12.

ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As the third of July is drawing near, I am prompted to write a few lines on the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Daily People, which will take place on that day. Being a reader of the Daily People since its first issue, I can praise it no better than to say I cannot get along without it; its fearless exposition of correct Socialist principles should win for it the support of every honest wage-worker, as it alone leads in fighting the battles of the working class, which will bring the final goal, the Socialist Republic.

The selection of Midland Park, S. L., is certainly to be commended. This is the best picnic ground within a radius of fifty miles. It is surrounded by high walls on one side, and by South and Midland Beach, and New York Bay on the other. The park itself covers over sixty acres of ground with numerous trees, bushes and a beautiful lawn, making it an ideal place to spend a hot summer day. On this occasion no comrade or sympathizer from near and far should fail to be present, and help make this affair the success it well deserves.

Now, comrades, it is our duty to exert every effort to attend en masse and bring as many friends as possible along to this Picnic on July 3. There should be no excuse for staying away. Therefore do not neglect your duty, and success will be assured.

L. C. Stone.

Brooklyn, June 21.

S. D. P. CONSISTENCY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The platform of the Wisconsin Social Democratic party, whose convention was held at Milwaukee the other day, endorsed the International Socialist Movement and then passed a strong resolution against Asiatic immigration! Such a plank would be kicked out of any International Socialist Congress. Berger is reported as saying that the Socialist party will have to have the middle class farmers, merchants and the intellectuals, in order to win a political victory. The political party that wins the middle class voters will have to be a MIDDLE CLASS REFORM PARTY and nothing else. Real Socialists should think seriously about this.

Joseph Lofthouse.

Lawrence, Mass., June 6.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. E., SAN JOSE, CAL.—Caution must be observed lest one attach to the term Industrial Unionism more than there is in it. Industrial Unionism does not of itself mean the economic body necessary for the revolutionary act. The form of Industrialism may subvert the most reactionary of schemes. It is with Industrialism as with the alphabet: Without the alphabet there can be no good literature; but the alphabet may also furnish vulgar words. Without Industrialism the Social Revolution is not accomplishable in America; but Industrialism could also be turned into the most effective capitalist weapon to bridge the working class.

B. K., SPOKANE, WASH.—The corporations' claims that their stockholders are numerous, is a double fraud. First, it is a fraud because it is intended to imply the opposite of concentration, to wit, democratic ownership; fact is a small bunch of directors control more stock than rafts of stockholders, hence these have nothing to say. Second, it is a fraud because it is from these small holders that the big stockholders get the bulk of the cash for their watered stock issues.

S. T. J., LONDON, ENG.—An enemy of the S. L. P. may recognize The People as "a prime educator"—but he never will be educated by it. Were he capable of education he would not be an enemy. Such folks generally have a screw loose—they recognize that 2+2=4; they admire the close reasoning that proves it—but they hold to the lingering hope that, after all, 2+2 may make 23—in other words that sunbeams may proceed from cucumbers.

B. J. D., MANCHESTER, N. H.—Every crow thinks his own baird bonniest—Why should the S. P. be an exceptional crow?

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—By all means get it.

G. S. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—The only way to treat the man who claims he does believe in the ballot, but that that ballot must be exercised within the Union itself, and that, when the Union, within its own four walls, has voted capitalism down, that is "political action"—the only way to treat such a man is to turn one's back upon him. He is too irrational, or perhaps worse, to be reasoned with. As well might he claim that, if the Union arms itself with guns, and goes into the woods, and fires at the trees, and then marches triumphantly on, the capitalist has been "direct actioned" into defeat.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—You, too Brutus! You too send in "clippings" without the name of the paper, or date of issue???

P. F. B., GALVESTON, TEX.—It does not lie in the plutocrat's mouth to sneer at "flat money." The bulk of the stock through which he sponges a luxurious life is flat—it does not represent tangible wealth.

S. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Call any day between the 27th of this month to the 4th of next month.

H. D. B., NEW YORK—The reason for that also is obvious. The only reason why "the nation takes a part of a person's honestly earned income while those who take the nation's land values have little or nothing to do but to furnish the political mask, jimmy, dynamite, etc." is that honest Single Taxers like yourself (not the political Single Taxers), along with many other good people, allow themselves to be sophisticated with such notions as that the "trick" is done through "political masks, jimmies, dynamite, etc."; whereas the fact is the "trick" is done through private ownership of the necessary modern machinery of production, which places the "land" together with all other natural opportunities, and the peoples on the land, at the mercy of said private holders of the necessities to work upon Nature.—Next question next week.

W. A., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A sniveling policy toward the foe only hurts; it certainly does no manner of good. See the S. P. snivlers. Their policy only rendered them an object of derision with the labor-fakers. Hit; hit hard; good naturedly, but as hard as the facts warrant. The process is

the imparting of a liberal education to those who are looking on—and they are the majority that will ultimately count.

T. W., NEW YORK—The "Volks-leitung" is normally a tragedy; when the paper tries to be funny then its tragic quality is all the more mournful. The "Joke" about Mayor Seligman illustrates the point. Small wonder its readers were upset. To a dull paper dull readers.

"SINGLE TAXER," NEW BRITTON, N. Y.—A man of your intelligence and fiber should not allow the expression "Single Tax monomaniac" in the recent article "Liberia Wants Capital" to get on his nerves. The People has abundantly proven that the Single Tax is a monomania. People who cling to a monomania are monomaniacal—on that subject. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true. The term implies no "subjective slur," it simply states a fact objectively.

C. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Every man to the work he feels fit for. That work is his mission. If you think your mission is to fight the "Tobacco Evil," by all means, fall to. And good is the idea of taking one thing at a time. The taking up of the "Cigarette" manifestation of the "Tobacco Evil," first of all, is a brilliant plan. Fight the Cigarette, and we are wide-eyed—and, gathering cheerfulness from the solace of the cigar, or the pipe, when we have no cigars, we shall cheer you on—against the cigarette—until you tackle our pipes and cigars. Then let the battle royal come on, and let the "best man" win. If the Editor of The People is undermining his moral fiber by "brazenly admitting" his delight in the "immoral use of tobacco," you should have an easy job in flattening him out when, at that last great battle between Good and Evil in the annals of man, you will have turned your batteries upon his pipes and cigars.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—The expropriation of the peasantry took place at different periods in different countries. On the subject read Marx' "Capital" from page 740 on.

H. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; W. H. M., RICHMOND, V.; C. J. M., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.; WM. J. B., NEW YORK, N. Y.; F. B. G., NEW YORK, N. Y.; A. R., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; F. D., FLORENCE, CALIF.; C. C. A., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. S. N., NEWCASTLE, N. B.; CANADA: P. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; H. B. S., HAMILTON, CANADA; B. B. C., GALVESTON, TEX.; C. H. R., LIDA, NEV.; R. C., SPOKANE, WASH.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; M. C. L., NEW YORK, N. Y.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; J. A., BIDDEFORD POOL, ME.; A. Z., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Matter received.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.


Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.



Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of pariahdom the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

Cloth, 400 Pages, Price \$1.00

New York Labor News Co.,

28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
25 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 25 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 25 City Hall Place, New York City, on **SUNDAY** morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock.

State Executive Committees which contemplate sending their N. E. C. member to the above session will please inform the undersigned on or before June 22.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above committee was held at National Headquarters, on Wednesday evening, June 22nd, with Sweeney in the chair. Members present: Rosenberg, Kihn, Sweeney, Deutsch, Butterworth, Weiss, Signorovits and Mittleberg. Absent and excused: Schrafft. Recording Secretary Hall being absent, A. C. Kihn was elected temporary secretary.

Minutes of June 8th session were read and adopted.

Financial Report: receipts, \$87.70; expenses, \$98.70.

A committee from the N. Y. S. E. C. appeared requesting that three new leaflets be ordered issued by the Sub-Committee. After consideration it was decided to order 100,000 in leaflet form of the article, "Wages and High Prices," by Hossack, and that space be left thereon for the printing of the names of candidates of the Party if practicable. The action of the Press Committee in ordering 50,000 of the article by Kuhn, "Socialist Labor Party versus Socialist Party," was endorsed. The request of the N. Y. S. E. C. for a third leaflet on "The General Situation" was referred to the Press Committee for consideration.

Correspondence:—From Indiana S. E. C., Connecticut S. E. C. and Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, ordering due stamps. From N. Y. S. E. C., N. J. S. E. C., Section Allegheny County, Pa., Bridgeport, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., Manchester, N. H., San Francisco, Calif., Newport News, Va., Cook County, Ill., August Gillhaus, San Francisco, Calif., A. E. Safford, Lowell, Mass., D. S. Wisler, Columbia, Pa., D. B. Moore, Granite, Okla., L. M. Gordon, Hamilton, Canada, Mrs. E. Nesbitt, Toronto, Canada, giving information re Party matters. From Connecticut S. E. C. re Reimer's tour in that state in July and reporting contemplated contribution of \$100 to the People. From Massachusetts S. E. C. re Reimer's tour in that state in August. From Hungarian S. L. F. re committee to appear before N. E. C. as per request. From Sections Newport News, Va., Portsmouth, Va., Minneapolis, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, remitting on International Congress assessment. From Section Passaic County, N. J., re speakers. From Section Rockville, Conn., loan to Special Fund of \$30; J. D. DeShazer, N. E. C. member from Colorado, John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, donation of \$5 and \$19.50 respectively to Special Fund; J. D. DeShazer and I. H. Nosovitch, New Westminster, B. C., Canada, pledging \$20 and \$25 respectively to the Special Fund. From A. E. Reimer, South Boston, Mass., regarding his tour in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and consenting to tour Rhode Island. From Olive M. Johnson, Hamtramck, Mich., regarding her meetings en route to New York. From Organizer Rudolph Katz regarding his meetings in Pennsylvania and other information. From L. J. Francis, Sherwood, Ore., remitting for dues.

VOTE ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS DELEGATE! In order to give every Section time to vote and remit its ballot in the election of delegate to the Congress, it was decided to extend the date of the closing of the vote from June 22nd to July 4th. Meeting adjourned 9.15 p. m.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary pro tem.

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISTS.

Industrial unionists who are employed in any of the Singer Sewing Machine shops are asked to communicate with H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich., Gen. Sec. Treas. I. W. W.

All labor papers in sympathy with industrial unionism please copy.

NOTICE TO ALL S. L. P. SECTIONS!

The general vote on the election of a delegate to the International Socialist Congress was ordered closed June 22, 1910, but owing to there being so few returns, for some reason or other, the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, in session June 22, extended the time for the closing of the vote to July 4, 1910, on or before which date the following Sections, from which no vote returns have been received to this day, are urged to send in their vote:

Los Angeles, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Mystic, Conn.
Kensington, Conn.
Cook County, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.
Louisville, Ky.
Baltimore, Md.
Everett, Mass.
Fall River, Mass.
New Bedford, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Lansing, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Winona, Minn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Omaha, Neb.
Hoboken, N. J.
Gloversville, N. Y.
New York County, N. Y.
Richmond County, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio.
Youngstown, O.
New Brighton, Pa.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Providence, R. I.
San Antonio, Tex.
Norfolk County, Va.
Sheboygan, Wis.
Red Granite, Wis.
Hoquiam, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.

Members of Sections are urged to examine this list. If they find their own Section's name listed here, they are urged to find out why the vote returns were not sent into the National Office on time, and they are urged to see to it that the vote now reaches this office on or before July 4.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

REIMER'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., has secured the service of Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, Mass., to speak at the various places and on dates as stated below. Accordingly our organizations and the readers of the Party press should make it their special business that these meetings are well attended so that they may have the desired effect.

Bridgeport, July 6 and 7.
New Haven, July 8 and 9.
Waterbury, July 11.
Meriden, July 12.
New Britain, July 13.
Hartford, July 14 and 15.
Rockville, July 16.
So. Manchester, July 18.
Middletown, July 19 and 20.
New London, July 21.
Mystic, July 22.
Stonington, July 23.

KATZ'S TOUR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny County and New Brighton, June 25th to July 8th.

KATZ'S TOUR IN OHIO.

Youngstown—July 9 to 11.
Mineral City—July 12.
Canton—July 13 to 15.
Akron—July 16 to 17.
Kent—July 18.
Cleveland—July 19 to 26.
Lakewood—July 27 to 29.
Sandusky—July 30 to August 1.
Columbus—August 2 to 5.
Hamilton—August 6 to 8.
Cincinnati—August 9 to 12.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at the Daily People Building, 25 City Hall Place, New York City, Friday evening June 17th, with Joseph P. Johnson in the chair, the others present being Walters, Kuhn, Hiltner, Scheuerer, Donohue and Moonelis. Grieb absent without excuse.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The Secretary reported new style stamped envelope; that he received from the Franklin Press the subscription lists recently ordered; sent out a circular letter to all Sections and members-at-large, appealing for funds; wrote the notaries at Rochester and Buffalo, giving a list of counties they are to cover, with copy to Reinstein; wrote the various notaries in the state, for information; that Abelson is now on the road, and to date of this meeting has completed Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Delaware and Otsego Counties; that he and the National Secretary had again been to Richmond

County and the members agreed to meet regularly on the first Saturday in each month, and at the same time they re-elected their old officers and paid back dues: that he would go to Staten Island again on July 2nd, for signatures; would call next meeting S. L. by special notice; received letter from the Organizer of Section Westchester County, stating the Section is now holding meetings regularly; received request for due stamps from Rochester and Schenectady, which were sent. Report of Secretary received and following action taken: the Secretary was authorized to have subscription lists consecutively numbered; the other actions of the Secretary were endorsed.

Bill of \$3.00 from Franklin Press and bill of 50 cents from Labor News Co. referred to Financial Secretary.

Comrade Kuhn reported that the National Secretary advised him that the Sub-committee had decided to issue the leaflet written by him, as a national leaflet.

In regard to the Yonkers trolley strike, it was decided that this matter be referred to the N. E. C. Sub-committee, as they had in hand arrangements for distribution of literature on such occasions. Meeting adjourned at 7.45 P. M.

Edmund Moonelis,
Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

The Washington State Executive Committee, S. L. P., held its regular meeting June 10. Present: Riordan, Reddington, Herron, Breardcliffe, Phipps, Fagerdahl, Stevens. Herron in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Section Hoquiam; from The People; from Gillhaus in regard to Party matters. Letters filed. From Section Tacoma ordering due stamps; from Labor News Company, bill for literature; ordered paid.

Secretary instructed to have Gillhaus follow Pierson's route when coming to Seattle.

Charles Pierson's report read and accepted.

Financial report: balance, May 1, \$25.48; receipts for May, \$72.95; expenses, \$1.25; balance June 1, \$97.18.

Besides Seattle's donation to agitation fund, these were received: Section Tacoma, \$5; by J. C. Anderson, Cle Elum, Wash., \$25.

Adjournment.

Next meeting July 1.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Secretary.

CLEVELAND PICNIC FOR BENEFIT OF GERMAN PARTY ORGAN

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has arranged a picnic for the benefit of the German party organ, the "Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung," which is in urgent need of funds. The picnic will take place **SUNDAY**, July 3, at Kummer's Garden, Denison avenue and West Seventy-third street. All car lines change to Denison avenue. Get off at Big Four Railroad bridge, which is directly in front of entrance to Garden.

The committee entrusted with the arrangements will spare no effort to make this outing a most enjoyable affair. There will be games for young and old, sports of all kinds, tug-of-war, baseball game and general good entertainment. Good music and refreshments to satisfy every taste; the temperance and ice cream and "pop" stand as well as the lover of "stronger tonics." The famous "Schweizer Landjaeger," which made such a great hit with the hungry stomachs at the last picnic, will again be served in ample quantity.

Tickets are 10 cents a person, but are exchangeable on the picnic grounds for two refreshment tickets at five cents, so that admission in fact is free.

Tickets can be had from all comrades and at office of "Volksfreund," 2416 East Ninth street (Acme Hall). We cordially invite every comrade, friend and sympathizer, especially the readers of our party papers, to attend this picnic. A good time for everybody is assured. The Committee.

ST. LOUIS DAILY PEOPLE CELEBRATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P., will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Daily People by holding a reception on **SATURDAY** evening, July 2, at S. L. P. Hall, 1717 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., beginning at eight o'clock. A pleasant time is guaranteed to all. There will be music and dancing. Speakers will explain the struggle which the S. L. P. had to endure in the past.

All friends and sympathizers should come to this celebration. Admission free.

The Committee.

HOUSTON, TEX., OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Section Houston will hold open air meetings during the summer months at Beauchamp's Springs Park every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. All comrades and sympathizers are invited to attend our discussion meetings. Come all and bring your friends. "Our motto is proof." H. Stillman, Organizer.

ONE MAN'S WORK

That Can and Should Be Multiplied a Hundred Fold.

There was a gratifying increase in subscriptions last week which, however, was the work of but comparatively few of our friends. It goes to show what can be done when once men make up their minds to do something, instead of dreaming about doing it.

This time we yield the floor, or space, to Comrade T. C. Pope, of Pecos, Texas, who has something to say to you, and has, we think, demonstrated the right to be heard. Since May 18, we have received from him \$16.75, to pay for forty subscriptions to the Weekly People. This is a pretty good piece of propaganda work.

As a result of his experience in getting subs Comrade Pope says:

"Comrades of the S. L. P.—Just about a month ago I determined to try and see what could be done in the way of getting readers for the Weekly People. My field, Reeves county, was extensive enough in territory, but limited when it came to voters, there being less than one thousand in the county. Nevertheless I have been able to get forty new readers for the Weekly People in a month's time.

"As the result of my experience I wish to make the following feasible proposition: I will be one of one hundred comrades, to pledge myself to get 100 readers to the Weekly People between now and January 1, 1911. I say 100, while we really ought to have 500 S. L. P. stalwarts who will undertake the job.

"It only requires the getting of four new readers a week to make good. I have been able to get ten a week. I may have to leave Reeves county in order to get my quota by Xmas, but I will gladly do it if ninety-nine others will pledge themselves to join with me in the work.

"Comrades, the greatness of our cause, and especially the willingness of the workers to learn about Socialism, should be incentive enough to move 100 S. L. P. men to make this effort, and accomplish it too.

"In the Weekly People we have the greatest exponent of Socialism in the country; but that is not enough. We must get the paper into the hands of the workers. I say WE must, for if not we, who else will? Comrades, it is our privilege, and our duty, to spread the S. L. P. propaganda. No one else will do it and whom else would we have do it, even if they would?

"My experience the past month proves to me that the workers are ready and willing to learn about Socialism. You do not have to 'force' it on them. Now, then, there must be in the S. L. P. ninety-nine others who will gladly join with me in this effort to add 10,000 readers to the Weekly People by January 1 next. We owe it to ourselves, and to the International Socialist Movement, to spread the propaganda of scientific Socialism through our unrivalled agency, the Weekly People, so let us get at it.

"Send your names, addresses, and pledges to the Weekly People, then start the work at once. Right after July 4, I will be ready to begin getting my hundred readers, ninety-nine others can also be ready to begin by that time.

"Yours for a mighty effort, because it means big results,

"T. C. Pope."

Pecos, Texas.

The Weekly People office is prepared to receive the names and addresses of ninety-nine others who will undertake the work as outlined by Comrade Pope. We also stand ready to assist in any way that we can. We agree with Comrade Pope that the day for robust propaganda is here. The workers are ready. Be ye also ready?

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subscriptions during the week, is:

J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz. 2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 3
K. P. Miller, Grass Valley, Cal. 2
F. W. Saw, San Francisco, Cal. 2
A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, Cal. 3
C. J. H. Berg, San Francisco, Cal. 2
J. Martin, Stevenson, Cal. 3
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo. 4
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 6
L. Fusselman, Quincy, Ill. 2
A. E. Bergman, Indianapolis, Ind. 4
G. Nelson, Boston, Mass. 4
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass. 3
K. Lindstrand, Lynn, Mass. 3
P. O'Rourke, Medford, Mass. 2
C. Hawkins, New Bedford, Mass. 2
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass. 2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich. 2
A. Barstow, Detroit, Mich. 3

S. L. P. Section, Minneapolis, Minn. 3
J. W. McFall, Kansas City, Mo. 2
W. L. Kalkmeier, St. Charles, Mo. 3
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo. 3
F. Kiesel, Omaha, Neb. 5
F. Zierer, New Brunswick, N. J. 3
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. 2
W. J. Wuest, Utica, N. Y. 3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 5
L. J. Francis, Sherwood, Ore. 2
L. Katz, Scranton, Pa. 14
P. E. Collins, Woonsocket, R. I. 2
B. B. Cook, Galveston, Tex. 3
T. C. Pope, Pecos, Tex. 23
C. Pierson, Seattle, Wash. 14
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash. 6
J. McCall, Tacoma, Wash. 2
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. 2
O. Gundermann, Wausau, Wis. 2
Thos. Maxwell, London, Ont. 4

DAILY PEOPLE TENTH ANNIVERSARY FUND.

Last January our Isthmian friends sent us a remittance of \$159.75 for the purpose of starting with it a Daily People Tenth Anniversary Fund. No others have contributed to that fund. Our Panama friends sent another remittance last week, and it is their hope that some of The People's friends "at home" make a timely gift to the paper on the Tenth Anniversary of its birth. We also echo the hope expressed by the Panama boys; we should especially like to see some of the all around inactives—those who forget both the propaganda and the Operating Fund—make amends by helping to swell the Daily People Tenth Anniversary Fund.

When making contributions intended for this fund state that they are for the "Tenth Anniversary Fund." Following are the Panama contributors:

Wm. Atkinson	2.00
Wm. Douglas	1.00
James Johnson	1.00
Gus Zidbeck	1.00
W. McGinty	1.00
A. Jakel	1.00
A. Dallan	2.00
H. Cody and A. Pieler ..	3.00
Louis Gall	1.00
A. Grundy	1.00
C. Randell	3.00
E. Kendall	1.00
P. Ender	1.00
A. Novak	1.00
J. Cummings	1.00
C. Saltzmanns	1.00
C. J. Lorschough	2.00
A. H. Conway	1.00
J. Hochavane	2.00
Jos. Silek	1.00
J. Hassett	2.00
M. J. Cody	4.50
Total	34.50
Previously acknowledged ..	159.75
Grand total	\$194.25

OPERATING FUND.

Surplus Value, San Francisco, Cal.	3.00
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo. ..	2.00
M. Probst, Mason City, Ia. ..	.75
Br. 156, Workmen's Circle, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
O. A. Sorenson, Brooklyn, NY	2.00
S. Thompson, New York	2.00
A. Levine, New York	1.00
J. O. Johnson, Sharon, Pa. ..	1.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa. ..	5.00
O. Gundermann, Wausau, Wis	.50
L. J. Francis, Sherwood, Ore.	.30
Total	19.15
Previously acknowledged ..	6,501.08
Grand total	\$6,520.23

UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : : :

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
25 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL

— By —

Section New York County
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

— To Celebrate —

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE

DAILY PEOPLE

— At —

Midland Park GRANT CITY
STATEN ISLAND

— On —

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1910

Park Opens. GAMES Dancing

10 A. M. 2 P. M.

TICKETS (Admitting Gentleman and Lady) 25 Cents
CHILDREN ADMITTED FREE.

How to reach the Park:—From Battery, N. Y., take Staten Island Ferry to St. George via Midland Beach Electric Car or Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad to Grant City; or from Bergen Point, take Midland Beach Electric Car.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

For a long time past no effort was made to secure money for the above-named fund. This was because all of our support was needed for the Party Press. Now, however, the N. E. C. has placed Organizer Rudolph Katz in the field, and in order to be able to keep him there the N. E. C. must have money. He is at present touring the State of Pennsylvania, and next month will enter the State of Ohio, after that he will move westward. This necessary and beneficial work of organizing and agitating once begun must be carried out successfully—for that support should be forthcoming. As contributions to this fund increase and the fund becomes able to more than support Organizer Katz, another organizer will be started to follow up Katz's work. Send all contributions to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, P. O. Box 1576 New York, N. Y.

Contributions received as follows:
S. Hauser, Columbia, Nev. \$ 2.50
E. S. 1.00
E. Long, Newport News, Va.50
W. L. Kolmeier, St. Charles, Mo.50
Seattle S. P. Woman's Club, per O. M. J. 3.00
Section St. Paul, Minn., per O. M. J. 5.00
Section Detroit, Mich., per O. M. J. 5.00
Section Cleveland, Ohio, per O. M. J. 10.00
Section Erie, Pa., per O. M. J. 5.00

Total

Previously acknowledged 107.90

Grand Total

\$140.40

Total

Previously acknowledged 107.90

Grand Total

\$140.40

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